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See in the Book of Board's letters recd for 1817-No8-Page 16-
a copy of this contained.

VOL. 1239

MADURA

Exhibit 2
14-7-88
Claimants 3rd Counsel

Edward Saunders Esqr.
President &ca. Members of the
Board of Revenue

Gentlemen,

In the accompanying statements and Map. I have the honor of transmitting for your information, the value and survey of the lands in dispute, between Comby and Tavarum, and between Comby and Bodemaigue. —

2 The magnitude of the cause decided its transmission for the determination of your Board, and the more particularly as I have reason to think it will require force, to cause the right to be properly ceded. —

3 The necessity of the interference of the Sirkar in this matter, arose from the determination of the Poligars of Tavarum, and Bodemaigue, to resist with their united forces the encroachments of Comby. —

4 Hearing of this disturbance, the Tasaldar of the 2d Tookry - with great zeal and propriety, prevented the contest, and brought the

parties

parties to me on my arrival at Periacollum.—

5 Wishing to reconcile all, without even an apparent exertion of authority — I proposed that the matter should be settled by arbitration - to this they would by no means consent - each expressing confidence that if I examined the matter justice would be done them, and the land in dispute, ceded to its real owner.—

6 Finding I could not reconcile them to this mode of proceeding, I proposed the ceremony of running the bounds, and that each party should send three tolies who knew them, for the purpose, that after consecration - lots should be drawn, and to whomsoever it fell - he should be the runner - to this Savarum & Bobinaigue consented - but Comby would not.—

7 This made me suspicious of the propriety of his claim - and this suspicion was much heightened, when I found the reasons he offered against it, were derived from the grossest ignorance and superstition alone - this prejudice however unfavorable to the immediate termination of the dispute, was ultimately productive of all I could have wished for.—

The

8 The survey and demarcation of their Pollams was an object of consequence — and these disputes gave me the opportunity of entering on it, without alarm, or even dissatisfaction to the parties, I profited by them, and having now opened away, I hope peaceably to complete the whole. —

July 3 & I dismissed the parties with orders to weigh well, all I had said, and bring me their final answer the next day. — They came — each continued stubborn — and I was then necessitated to take the settlement of the dispute entirely into my own hands. —

4th 10. That no impediment might happen, and that in the enquiry into, and settling of their business, I might accomplish my own — I demanded from each a muchelga promising, full an entire submission to the award — (Copy No 1) Bodinaigue and Vavarum assented — Comba hesitated and argued much against the Survey — but at length consented. —

11 I directed them to have every thing in readiness to point out to me, on my 13th arrival at Outampollam, and desired the Poligars

Poligars to state distinctly, all they knew of the matter, and to hold in readiness such people as were best acquainted with the subject, that I might enter on, and finish the business so soon as possible.—

12 The declaration of Appaque ~ (Your Copy No 2) and the evidence he adduced in support (A. B. C. D. & C with remarks on its authenticity, your Board will perceive in the appendix.—

13 Farther remarks on the ~ declarations on the part of Comby, than those thereon written may perhaps be unnecessary— he has claimed the lands within bounds he has described, he produced people to corroborate his declaration, and to shew every mark he or they, had mentioned.—

14 Your Board will observe the space, between the green line and the yellow, is the Ground in dispute, between Vavarum and Comby.—

15 With the exception of the stone a (Vide map) directly east of Yedicancollum neither himself nor people, could produce a mark which had even the semblance of a boundary.

Every (

16 Every evidence of all the Poligars, was separately examined, the difference of Combys evidence in all parts excepting from Bodidepa to Pungawoda is remarkable, and would have influenced me, to have disbelieved it, had not the declaration of Mopary Chitty, and the after declarations of the others proved, that my suspicions of subornation were just.—

17 Suba Gour and Cadery gour, were related to the Poligar, the former about fifty two years old, vouches for what has happened in the last fifty; the latter who is about fifty years old, vouches for what has passed for the last seventy years—the former describes the bounds on all sides, the latter tho' professing to know more, is ignorant of all the bounds excepting those in dispute between the Poligars—

18 The Evidence of Sonar Conar—is directly contrary to Cadery Gour, in respect to the stone near Yedianecottum—with respect to the other marks, he neither shewed them—nor their places, nor could he get any one to corroborate his assertions—he was like the rest consistent in his story of the bound from Bodidepa to Pungawoday—this man knows nothing of the

the bounds on the other sides.—

19 Chuckey Umnun could not shew the marks he had asserted did exist, but his evidence as to the bounds, agrees with the others.—

20 I received these declarations on the 19th July, on the 22d I directed appayee Gour to attend me, and point out the marks — from the Bodedepa to the Pungawoody and cotta-Conwoy.—

21 I directed the Poligar, to send four people to shew the boys the bounds, Cabery gour the evidence was at the head, different marks to those pointed out to me, were shewn them, one in particular was near two furlongs further into Tavarums Pollam, and marks still further were shewn to the native Surveyors.—

22 Of this encroachment the Tavarum Poligar complained, I reproved the Poligar of Comby for his improper conduct, he promised obedience, but no alteration was made, and it appeared to me not material, as his conduct was not only a proof of his, and his peoples ignorance, but decisive as to the truth of the Allegations of the other Poligars against him.—

23 Conceiving it necessary however, that the

the cultivation should go on, that the ryots might not suffer, I proposed that to whomsoever the land might finally be adjudged, to him, the Sirkar share of the produce should be given — all parties acceding to this proposal, the business went on. —

24 The usurpation of Appayee Gour the late Poligar commenced, during Syd Sahibs mamelet and his assistance to Cauder Cawn the Fouzdar of Outampollam, was the cause of it — his implicit obedience to Syd Sahib procured him favor — and during his time as the purhcush came regularly, no enquiry was made into his conduct. —

25 This usurpation, favored by the absence of the present Poligar of Tavarum, who was at Seringapatam, he silently continued until the English Army captured the district in 1790 — during which time the predatory conduct of the Poligars, in destroying sirkar Villages, and drawing away the Ryots, increased his population and strength, so as to make him an object of Jealousy and envy, among the other Poligars. —

26 The present Poligar of Tavarum

at

1790/1 at this time returned, and attempted to repossess his pollam — that Vangadaumy Tavarum took — and Comby had possessed himself of all the other Villages of his pollam and was ready to assert his right and maintain it by force of Arms.—

27 Tavarum (vide declaration No 3) frequently complained, but never was redressed, the Policy of Appayee Gour was always ready to prevent it, but the union of Tavarum with the daughter of Bodinaugue, induced the latter Poligars assistance, to prevent if possible, the aggrandizing designs of his more powerful Neighbour.—

28 Appayee Gours claim arises from his having built the anicut- built the Village Poodoopullty (formerly Commacheepoorum) and caused the Villages of Mullingapoorum, & Munachupoorum, and Shundleserro to become inhabited.—

29 The Poligar of Tavarum admits that Comby built the present anicut, rebuilt Commacheepoorum, now called Poodoopully, and peopled Mullingapoorum, Munachee-poorum and Shundleserro, but contends that tho this may constitute a right to the inhabitants it

it makes now to the lands which he claims as his right, and in support of which, he adduces the evidence (F. G. H.) as numbered in the appendix.—

July—

30 I must observe to your Board, that directing Tavarum's attendance on the 23d and 24th I rode thro' the whole of his bounds, I noted every particular mark he pointed out, as I had before done with Comby.—

31 Tavarum said, that he was himself ignorant of the bounds, excepting from what he had heard from his father, who had frequently pointed out to him as the boundary marks, those he now pointed out to me, but that the Ryots of his pollam were well acquainted with them, and that I was in possession of their declarations.—

32 These declarations (vide F, G, H) admit all Comby says, with respect to the inhabiting and repeopling the Villages, they contend against the right he urges to the lands — they produce their marks — they varied neither to me, nor to the surveyors — and their evidence tallied wholly, with the marks they produced.—

Farther

33 Farther proof however appears to me necessary, and I must again call the attention of your board to the declarations of Comby-Siddea Gour and Cadery Gour are specific, as to distance from Comby to Bodidepa, they are very wrong, the distance from actual survey being upwards of three Gurries, the discription east to Annavecollum and Pungawoda does not correspond with the marks Cadery Gour asserted did exist, but could not shew, since in bringing the line of demarcation to the stone A (vide Map) the direction from Bodidepa is east by south, and if the stone be admitted upon the contradictory evidence of Sonaconain and Cadery Gour, to have been at the back of Tavarum Tank, the direction of the bound from Bodidepa to Pungawobay would be near N, E, by E. —

not in the map

34 Admitting for argument, the assertions of Combay, with respect to the propriety of the bound to Culla A (vide map) still he verges too much to the north of Singravertcotta, which Bodinaigue declares his (vide No 41) and supports his own declaration by the evidence I, K, L, and M. entered in the Appendix.

35 Your Board will observe the space

between

between the purple and yellow line, is the land in dispute between Bodinaigue and Comby. — 11

36 The testimony of these evidences was wholly confirmed, by the survey as the remarks I have thereon entered, are sufficient to shew, in corroboration, however, I adduce the evidence of the naattamcar of Allimugrum R, who not being interested in the success of either Poligar, can have no view in uttering falshoods. —

37 The testimony of the Comby people in N, O, P, Q, follow, my remarks thereon, are sufficient to prevent further prolixity on the subject. —

38 Having gone thro' all the evidence of the parties, little doubt remained in my mind, as to the Lawfull proprietor, the extreme pre-varication of Comby, both in word and deed, was perceptible to all, but whilst this in a degree invalidated his claim — the Idea that Pavan-unnes people had been better instructed pre-vented my recommending his cause to the favor of the Board, until positive proof of its pro-priety would be adduced. —

39 Thus situated, the most minute survey only could determine, whether ancient bounds did exist

exist, and whether there were any marks with ~
which the Poligars were acquainted, but would not
shew; to ascertain this, my hirkarrahs were sent
to learn the conversation of their cacharees, &
the surveyors to find the bounds, and make
the agricultural survey of the Pollams. —

40 By the Intelligence of the one, and
perseverance of the other, bound stones were found
(vide C & F) the testimony of them fully ~
confirmed the before suspected evidence of ~
Tavarum and Bodenaigue, who with Comby, were
not apprized of their existence, and whilst it
stamped with truth their declarations, it became
evidence incontrovertible, of the falshood of
Combay. —

41 But howmuch soever these Poligars
may rejoice in the prospect of the defeat of
Comby, I have reason to think had they con-
-ceived the scrutiny would have been conducted
so strictly, they never but by compulsion, would
have submitted to the survey of their pollams. —

42 And this because, from such scrutiny
they must be aware, that all land surreptiti-
-ously taken from the sirkar, will with the
same propriety be reannexed to the Sirkar, as
the

the land now in dispute between themselves will be reannexed to the Pollam, to which it belongs.—

43 When the stone C, near the Tank, under mullingapoorum was found, without apprizing the Poligars, I rode to it and examined it with the line before pointed out by Tavarum — It perfectly corresponded, I directed the surveyors to be silent on the subject.—

44 I then directed the line to be traced accurately as possible, to the point of the Hill (alepo Malley) north East of Pulekottie — the extremity of Tavarums Pollam, and the hill itself the bound of Bodinaigue, in the hope of finding other bound stones but without success, the tree C very ancient in the same line had been before pointed out as one of the ancient bounds, and the stone E fully corroborated its evidence.—

45 As this led to the bounds of Gogianoor a Village in dispute, and as I had now enough to convince me, the Pollams were bounded, I directed all possible search, should be made for the bound stones of the Sirkar, and at the extremity of the Hill I found one of the bounds of Gogianoor (G) perfectly convincing me from the

the mark, that the Village belonged to the Sirkar, not to the Pollam of Bodinaigue.—

46 It remained now to trace the bounds of Bodinaigue, the same diligence prevailed over every obstacle, and the stones (ffffff) were found, nearly buried in the earth and wholly covered with Jungle, in the order they are placed in the Map.—

47 The Poligars were ignorant of these marks, nor were they exactly in the line they had pointed out, the difference however was so little as to convince me, what Vavarum and Bodinaigue had said respecting their bounds on this side, was the effect of ignorance not of design.—

48 I must now call the attention of your Board to the stone F, Southwest of Sungravatcotta to the northward of which, the Comby people assert their bounds run, the yellow line (Comby) is through a very thick Jungle, there is not in the whole of it.— one distinguishing mark, and it appeared to me on examination, that the Comba Poligar might with as much propriety, have asserted the bounds of his Pollam, extended to Dendigul

as

as to the spot he pointed out,– the only reason he had for speaking positively to this, was because the Ryots of Shundleeroo had begun to clear the Jungle, about this place.–

49 The discovery of this stone proved the falsity of his assertions, and the mark of it and continuation of the same sort of stones to the north west as far as the hills, fully con-vinced me, they were the real bounds of Tavar-um and Bodinaigue, and that Comby had crossed the bounds of Tavarum, to get what he could from Bodinaigue.–

([illegible] bounds)

50 The whole of the assertions of Tavarum and Bodinaigue were now corroborated by evidence independant of themselves– whilst that of Comby was rendered wholly inadmissible.–

51 In the course of the examination many of the ryots voluntarily came forward on the part of Tavarum and Bodinaigue, the wudwars who had dug the Tanks of the former, and some who were employed in building Singravertcotta many years since, were apparently anxious to tell their story, and I learned from them, that Singravertcotta or Singrapoorum was built by the great grand

father

father of the present Poligar, and named after himself, during the life time of Codlapa Gow the grand father of the present infant, Poligar of Combay, that no quarrel or objection happened, nor at that time did the Combay Poligar pretend to bounds, beyond the hills. —

52 This is however easily accounted for, previous to the Capture of the district by the English the influence of the Poligars was not felt by the ryots, but when the Bristish army came, every Poligar began to take all he could manage to get at, and the ryots of the sirkar Villages fled to the Poligar, who would grant the best cowle. —

53 Comatcheepoorum now Poodoopulty was in ruins, Munacheepoorum, Mullingapoorum, and Shendleseroo were scarcely inhabited - the Poligar of Comby held out a Cowle appropriate to the helpless condition of the Sirkar ryots - and those of Andeputty, Goolinoor, Coonoor, & Goondeelpoorum, and Caringatan collum with few exceptions, fled to him for refuge, and rebuilt and repeopled these Villages, on the usurped lands of the Tavarum Poligar. —

54 In July when this investigation

first

first begun, the land assumed and the Pollam of Comby together, was insufficient for the population under Appagee Gour, hence his wish for more, from Tavarum and Bodenaigee and his greater encroachment on the bounds of the Sirkar Villages of Makiamvottah and Outampollam.—

55 The bound stones of those Villages, are not laid down in the Map, but I saw them, he pleaded mamool for his usurpation, and I pointed out to him the stones, reproved him for his bad conduct, and thought proper to confine him to his pollam and the disputed lands, and to reassume the lands he had usurped belonging to the Sirkar Villages.—

The map is wanting

56 I offered him Cowle for the Sirkar lands but this he declined - consequently the whole will this year lay fallow as there are not Ryots sufficient to cultivate them, in the Sirkar Villages, this however is no loss to the Sirkar, but may be considered as a gain, since curbing the rapacity of the Poligar, is restoring confidence to the Sirkar Ryots.—

57 In statement No 1 your board will peruse the total Measurement of the lands

in

dispute, which has a reference to the map so far as relates to the Pollams, the lands assumed from the Sirkar were not introduced in the Map— that the delay of terminating the dispute might be lessened.—

58 The Abstract does not comprehend the land obtaining to each Village according to bounds, for the inhabitants of Cumby, either could not or would not separate the Villages, so as to shew the bounds, consequently the measurement must be received as the survey of a tract of land, rather than the survey of distinct Villages.—

59 This concealment however I can Account for, but cannot overcome it, I shall prove this to your board in my General report, at present it is unnecessary.—

60 To remedy this as much as possible I directed the Hoolvos in his valuation of the land, to class all cultivated, round the different Villages under the name of the Village it surrounded, after ascertaining from the inhabitants to whom the cultivation did belong.—

61 Thus acting in the Abstract of the

19

the Valuation No 2 the cultivated land bound[ing]
each Village is classed as belonging to that
Village, the Valuation is made on the quantity
and sort of Grains, it is Capable of producing
according to modes which will be detailed in
my General report, but which are not now
necessary to the subject. —

62 No 3 Contains the valuation of
the same land, made on comparison with
land of the same sort belonging to the sirkar
at the present Teerva rates, and the great
difference in the Value, arises from the great
population of the Pollam, and the heretofore
want of ryots in the Sirkar lands. —

63 The Valuation is just and equitable
as the real scale of Value, I have however
no doubt but that the former is very near
the proceeds in money, Grain, and service,
derived from it by the Poligar. —

64 This however cannot be the case
in future the proceeds are very much
lessened and will lessen still more becaus[e]
the ryots of Goolinoor Carringatancollum
Coonoor, Andepully, and Goondelpooram, are
returning to their Villages. —

All

65 All I do not expect this year but I have given Cowle to a great many families, they have left the Pollams, the Poligars complained, and kept their cattle and grain, I summoned them and the Ryots to the Cacharee and simply put the question - whether they choose to live in the Pollams or the sirkar lands, they declared in favor of the sirkar, the Poligars were ordered to give up the cattle and grain, and hitherto every order has been obeyed. -

66 I have to request orders on the subject of the disputed lands, so soon as possible, it has been the Contest of years, and cannot be ceded too soon or with too much strictness - I have simply to express my Opinion that the claim of the Tavarum Poligar is fully established to the lands in dispute, between him and Combay, and that the claim of Bodinaigue is also fully established to the lands in dispute between him and Combay, and that the pretensions of Combay to the lands in question are founded in usurpation supported by falshood. -

It.

67 It may be satisfactory to your Board to understand that the agricultural survey of Bodinaiguenoor, Juntupnaiguenoor yerraseccanaiguenoor, Combay, and Tavarum, is finished — and with the exception of yerraseccanaiguenoor — they are also laid down in like manner, as the Accompanying Maps.

68 I have finished a Coolwar settlement this year, for Pylney, Mombarra yerracotta, Goodum, Ballagoonta, and the Valley — I hope in a short time to transmit a succinct Account, of all I have done, with the explanatory statements. —

The Tummabundy is very much above last years, and tho' the Season has been since the begining of November, remarkably dry and unfavorable, the ryots seem in spirits, and the Kists at present come regularly in. —

I have

I have the honor to be with great respect. —

Gentlemen

Your Most Obedient humble Servant

Dindigul
27th December 1797. — (Signed) J. B. Hurdis

Ced.

W. Hinlock

Abstract of the Measurement of the Disputed Ground between the C

Land Classed as un Cultivable hence Deducted from the Total Measurement

		Names of the Surveyors	Grám nuttum or Land on which Villages are built — Baste — Villages	Baste — Guntahs	Bachirang — Villages	Bachirang — Guntahs	Total — Villages	Total — Guntahs	Land in Tanks for Cultivation including the Bank — In Repair — Tanks	In Repair — Land in Bank — Guntah	In Repair — Land under Water — Guntah	In Repair — Total — Guntah	Out of Repair — Tanks	Out of Repair — Land in Bank — Guntah	Out of Repair — Land under Water — Guntah	Out of Repair — Total — Guntah	Total in and out of repair — Tanks	Total — Land in Bank — Guntah	Total — Land under Water — Guntah	Total — Guntah	Annacutts in Repair — Annacutts	Annacutts — Guntah	Nullahs in Repair — Nullahs	Nullahs — Guntah	Land occupied by — Taunguls in Repair for birds — Taunguls	Taunguls — Guntah	Teppakullum or Tank — Teppakullum	Teppakullum — Guntah	Barren Land — Guntah	Chittamur Stony Hillocks — Guntah	Roads — Roads	Roads — Guntah
Disputed Ground between Comlay and other Pollams	Taveram	Jeeb Bama Row	″	″	″			″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	2	1 5/8	″	″	″	″	1	1/4
		Do. Lutchoomawananna	″	″	″			″	1	2/4	9	9 3/4	″	″	″	″	1	3/4	9	9 3/4	″	″	1	4 1/2	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
		Do. Toroomala Row	2	15	″			15	″	″	″	″	1	19/32	″	19/32	1	19/32	″	19/32	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
		Do. Sharkagere Row	1	3/8	″		1	3/8	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	1	1/2	1	4	1	1 1/2	1	2/8	″	″	1	1
		Do. Vincata Row	1	1/2	1	1/2	2	3	1	1/4	27 1/2	28 3/4	1	5/4	″	5/4	2	6 3/2	27 1/2	34	″		″	″	″	″	1	3/8	10 5/8	3 3/4	″	″
		Do. Juven Row	″	″	″		″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
		Total	4	24 5/8	1	1/2	5	26 [illegible]/8	2	2	36 1/2	38 1/2	2	5 27/32	″	5 27/32	4	7 27/32	36 1/2	44 11/32	1	1/2	2	8/2	3	3 5/8	2	3/4	10 5/8	3 3/4	2	2/4
	Bowanaignoor	Jeeb Juvana Row	″	″	″	″		″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
		Do. Toroomala Row	1	3/2	″	″		3/2	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
		Total	1	3/2	″	″	1	3/2	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
	Total	Pollams	5	28 [illegible]/8	1	1/2	6	29 [illegible]/8	2	2	36 1/2	38 1/2	2	5 27/32	″	5 27/32	4	7 27/32	36 1/2	44 11/32	1	1/2	2	8/2	3	3/8	2	3/4	10 5/8	3 3/4	2	2/4
Disputed Ground between Comlay and Circar Village	Makyambolla	Jeeb Juvana Row	″	″	″			″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
	Outamfollam	Do. Toroomala Row	″	″	″			″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
	Total	Circar Villages							″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
Grand Total			5	28 [illegible]/8	1	1/2	6	29 [illegible]/8	2	2	36 1/2	38 1/2	2	5 27/32	″	5 27/32	4	7 27/32	36 1/2	44 11/32	1	1/2	2	8/2	3	3/8	2	3/4	10 5/8	3 3/4	2	2/4

…y Dependant on the Province of Dindegal

at 4 bullys Guntah Value	Number of Guntah	Huggee or Money	Paddy	Value at 3 fan p Cullum	Total Huggee	No. of Looms	Looms at 6 fan Value	No. of Trees	Samarund Trees @ 1 fan Value	Chilvary Total	Grand Total
Cullum m m	Guntah a	chk f a	Cut m m	ch f a	ch f a		ch f a		ch f a	ch f a	ch f a
3	1636 2/4	1277 2 8/4	"	"	1277 2 8/4	"	"	8	" 8	" 8	1278 " 3/4
3	1466 3/4	1047 " 10/4	3	9	1047 9 11/4	"	"	"	" "	" "	1047 9 11/4
72	619 12	502 4	72	21 6	523 6 4	2	1 2	5	5	1 7	525 3 4
"	152 14/4	89 9 12/4	"	"	89 9 12/4	"	"	"	" " "	"	89 9 12/4
"	640 5	536 6 15	"	"	536 6 15	"	"	"	" "	"	536 6 15
75	4611 11/4	3453 6/4	75	22 5	3475 5 6/4	2	1 2	13	1 3	2 5	3478 " 6/4
"	632 11/2	444 7 14/2	"	"	444 7 14/4	"	" "	"	" "	" "	444 7 14/2
75	5244 6/4	3897 8 4 3/4	75	22 5	3920 3 3/4	2	1 2	13	1 3	2 5	3922 8 4 3/4
"	407 5	247 1 15	"	"	247 1 15	"	" "	"	" "	"	247 1 15
"	204 4	140 " 9	"	"	140 9	"	" "	"	" "	"	140 9
"	611 9	388 " 15	"	"	388 " 15	"	" "	"	"	"	388 " 15
75	5853 15/4	4285 9 3/4	75	22 5	4308 4 3/4	2	1 2	13	1 3	2 5	4310 9 3/4

E. E.

(Signed) W. S. B. Hurdis

Abstract of the Hooloos Estimates of the Disputed Ground of …

Khooshkey Zimun

Disputed Ground	Names of the Villages in the Disputed Ground	Cultivated by the Ryots of the Villages of	No. of Villages Bussy	No. of Villages Buchanay	Total	Vacant Ground	Number of Bullocks	Tobacco garden at 30 fan.s p. Guntah Number	Tobacco garden Value	at 10 Cutty fan.s Number	at 10 Cutty fan.s Value	at 8 fanams Number	at 8 fanams Value	at … fanams Number	at … fanams Value	at 4 fanams Number	at 4 fanams Value	at … fanams Number	at … fanams Value	Total Number	Total Value	Total Khooshky Number	Total Khooshky Value	…
								Guntah and	Chs. f a	Guntah a	Chs. f a	Guntah a	Chs. f a	Guntah a	Chs. f a	Guntah a	Chs. f a	Guntah a	Chs. f a	Guntah a	Chs. f a	Guntah a	Chs. f a	Guntah
Disputed Ground between Combay & the Pollams — Savaram	Munauchepooram	Munauchepooram Combay Talook	1	"	1	"		"	"	740	740	320	256	277	166. 2	252	100. 8	47 8/4	14. 2. 8/4	1636 8/4	1277 2 8/4	1636 8/4	1277 2 8/4	"
	Mullegapooram	Do. Do.	1	"	1	"		3 1/2	9 2 13	501	501	300	240	[illegible]	160. 2	180	72	253 5 3/4	76 " 1/4	1482 5/4	1037 2 1/4	1485 7/4	1047 " 1/4	13
	Chintala Chary	Chintala Chary	1	1	1	1		"	"	271	271	130	104	193	73. 2	89	35. 6	52 12	17 6 4	671 12	502 " 4	671 12	502 " 4	18
	Caumauchepooram	Caumauchepooram	1	"	1	"		"	"	25	25	30	24	46	15 "	23	9. 2	55 16 3/4	16 7 12/4	158 14 3/4	99 9 12/4	158 14 3/4	99 9 12/4	"
	Mudenaigue Cotta	Combay and Savaram	"	1	1	"		"	"	363	363	110	88	119	67 2	19	7 6	36 5	10 2 15	640 5	536 6 15	640 5	536 6 15	"
		Total	4	1	5	1		3 1/2	9 2 13	1900	1900	890	712	795	471	563	225 2	451 13 3/4	135 5 9/4	4589 13 3/4	3483 7 9/4	4597 15/4	3453 6/4	18
Bodunaignoor	Sunarapooram		1	"	1	"		"	"	175. 4	175. 2 8	170	136	133	79 8	74	29 6	20 15/32	26 1 6/2	632 11/2	444 7 16/2	632 11/2	444 7 16/2	"
		Total Pollam	5	1	6	1	44	3 1/2	9 2 13	2075. 4	2075 2 8	1060	848	913	550 8	637	254 8	532 5/4	159 6 13/4	5222 9/4	3888 5 7/4	5225 10 3/4	3897 8 4/4	18
Disputed Ground between Combay & Circar Villages	Outtampollam		"		"					70	70	80	64	90	56	90	36	77 5	23 1 15	407 5	247 1 15	407 5	247 1 15	"
	Mahyum Cottah		"		"					70	70	54	43. 2	77	46 2	15. 4	6. 1	18 "	5. 4	204 4	160. 2	204 4	160. 9	"
		Total	"		"	"				140	140	134	107. 2	167	102. 2	105. 4	42 1	95 5	28 5 15	611 9	388 15	611 9	388 " 15	"
Grand Total			5	1	6	1	44	3 1/2	9 2 13	2185 4	2185 2 8	1194	955 2	1085	651	762 4	296 9	627 10/4	188 2 14 3/4	5834 2/4	4276 6 6/4	5837 3/4	4285 9 3/4	18

[…] and other Pollams depending on the Province of Dindigul

28

Lyack Teraugel Zemen or Ground Cultivable

Junglenad[…]	Guntahs	Total uncultivable Guntahs	Punja Land — Cultivable or Bunjer — 1 year Guntah	2 years Guntah	3 years Guntah	4 years Guntah	5 years Guntah	[illegible] Guntah	Total Guntah	Cultivated — Tobacco Garden Cottahs	Guntah	Jetty & Camp[…] Cottahs	Guntah	Total Cottahs	Guntahs	Total Cottahs	Guntahs	Nunjee Land Cottahs	Guntahs	Total Punjee and Nunjee — Cultivable Guntah	Cultivated Guntah	Total Guntah	Grand Total of cultivable and uncultivable Land Guntah	Samanund D° Trees
"	7 1/2	10 3/8	"	218 1/8	"	"	"	24 3/4	242 7/8	"	"	"	739 11/16	"	739 11/16		982 9/16	"	"	242 7/8	739 11/16	9[illegible] 9/16	993 15/16	"
"	"	14 1/4	"	10	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	644 41/64	"	644 41/64	"	654 41/64	"	"	10	649 41/64	6[illegible]9 41/64	6[illegible]3 57/64	1
"	"	15 7/32	"	73	197 3/16	"	"	148 1/2	413 11/16	"	3 3/32	"	761 1/16	"	764 5/32	"	1177 27/32	"	3/4	413 11/16	764 5/32	11[illegible]8 27/32	1194 3/16	4
"	"	15 1/2	"	46 7/16	98	"	"	89 21/32	234 3/32	"	"	"	1137 25/64	"	1137 25/64	"	1371 29/64	"	"	234 3/32	1137 25/64	1[illegible]71 29/64	1386 61/64	3
"	11 5/[illegible]	63 41/64	"	111 [illegible]	13 11/16	1 27/64	1 17/32	972 [illegible]/64	1101 1/16	"		"	890 [illegible]/64	"	890 [illegible]/64	"	1992 [illegible]/64	"	18	1101 [illegible]/16	902 [illegible]	20[illegible]0 [illegible]/64	2073 21/32	5
"	"	"	"	111 1/4	"	"	"	2921 40/64	2933 1/64	"		"	411 13/32	"	411 13/32	"	3344 27/64	"	"	2933 1/64	411 13/32	3344 27/64	3344 27/64	"
"	19 [illegible]	119 23/64	"	570 11/16	303 7/8	1 27/64	1 17/32	4057 15/32	4934 63/64	"	3 3/32	"	4599 [illegible]/64	"	4599 [illegible]/64	"	9533 15/16	"	18 3/4	4934 63/64	4611 45/64	9546 11/16	9666 3/64	13
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	148 1/8	148 1/8	"	"	"	329 3/16	"	329 3/16	"	477 5/16	"	"	148 1/8	329 3/16	477 5/16	477 5/16	"
"	"	3 1/2	18	"	"	"	"	5878 15/32	5896 15/32	"		"	303 17/32	"	303 17/32	"	6200	"	"	5896 15/32	303 17/32	6200	6203 1/2	"
"	"	3 1/2	18	"	"	"	"	6026 5/16	6044 19/32	"		"	632 23/32	"	632 23/32	"	6677 5/16	"	"	6044 19/32	632 21/32	6677 5/16	6680 13/16	"
"	19 25/64	122 55/64	18	570 11/16	303 7/8	1 27/64	1 17/32	10086 1/16	10979 37/64	"	3 3/32	"	5232 37/64	"	5225 53/64	"	16205 1/4	"	18 3/4	10979 37/64	5244 [illegible]	[illegible]224	16346 55/64	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	194 3/8	194 3/8	"	"	"	204 1/4		204 1/4		398 5/8	"	"	194 3/8	204 1/4	3[illegible]8 5/8	398 5/8	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	359 1/4	359 1/4	"	"	"	407 5/16	"	407 5/16	"	766 9/16	"	"	359 1/4	407 5/16	[illegible]66 9/16	766 9/16	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	553 5/8	553 5/8	"	"	"	611 9/16	"	611 9/16	"	1165 3/16	"	"	553 5/8	611 9/16	1165 3/16	1165 3/16	"
	19 75/64	122 55/64	18	570 11/16	303 7/8	1 27/64	1 17/32	10637 11/16	11533 13/64	"	3 3/32	"	5834 41/64	"	5831 15/64	"	17370 7/16	"	18 3/4	11533 13/64	5855 62/64	17389 3/16	17512 3/64	13

C. E.

(Signed) J. B. Hurdis

Abstract of the Dowle Estimate of the Disputed Ground of …

No. 3

Disputed Ground between Combay and the Pollams	Names of the Villages in the Disputed Ground	Cultivated by the Ryots of the Villages of	No. of Villages: Bussy	No. of Villages: Backersey	No. of Villages: Total	Saulaut Doorast	Naugus	Tobacco Garden @ 20 f ꝑ Guntah: Guntahs	Tobacco Garden: Value (Ch. f a)	Khooshkey Jimeen, Ain Khooshkey ꝑ Guntah, at 7 fanams: Guntah	at 7 fanams: Value (Ch. f a)	at 5 fanams: Guntah	at 5 fanams: Value (Ch. f a)	at 3 fanams: Guntah	at 3 fanams: Value (Ch. f a)	at 2 fanams: Guntah	at 2 fanams: Value (Ch. f a)	at 1 fanam: Guntah	at 1 fanam: Value (Ch. f a)	Total: Guntah	Total: Value (C f a)	Total: Guntah	Total: Value (C f a)	Ain Turry: Guntahs	Ain Turry: Paddy (C f a)
Taveram	Munauchepooram	Munauchpooram Combay & Taveram	1	"	1	"	10	"	" " "	740	518	320	160	227	83.1	252	50.4	47 33/64	4.7.8/4	1636 33/64	216.2.8/4	1636 33/64	216.2.8/4	"	"
	Mullegaporam	D° D°	1	"	1	"	13	3 3/32	6.1.14	501	307.7	300	150	240	74.4	120	36	253 23/64	25.3.5 3/4	1482 23/64	636.4.5 3/4	1485 24/64	642.6.3 3/4	3/4	3
	Caumauchepooram	Caumauchepooram or the same	1	"	1	"	4	"	" " "	25	17.5	30	15	25	7.5	23	4.6	55 5/64	5.5.14 3/4	158 19/64	50.1.14 3/4	158 19/64	50.1.14 3/4	"	"
	Mubbenaigun Cottah	Combay and Taveram	.	1	1	"	"	"	" " "	363	254.1	110	55	112	33.6	19	3.8	36 5/16	3.6.5	640 5/16	350.1.5	640 5/16	350.1.5	"	"
	Chintalachary	Chintalachary	1	"	1	1	17	"	" " "	271	189.7	130	65	123	36.9	89	17.8	58 3/4	5.8.12	671 2/4	315.2.12	671 2/4	315.2.12	18	72
		Total	4	1	5	1	44	3 3/32	6.1.14	1900	1330	890	445	[illegible]	235.5	563	112.6	451 55/64	45.1.13	4589 55/64	2153.2.13 3/4	4592 51/64	2176.6.11 3/4	18 3/4	75
Bodunaigoor	Seenaraupooram		1	"	1	"	"	"	"	175 1/4	122.6.12	170	85	133	39.9	7[illegible]	14.8	80 15/32	8.-.7 1/2	632 23/32	270.4.3 1/2	632 23/32	270.4.3 1/2	"	"
		Total	5	1	6	1	44	3 3/32	6.1.14	2075 1/4	1452.6.12	1060	530	918	275.4	637	127.4	532 21/64	53.2.5 1/4	5222 34/64	2438.7.1/4	5225 43/64	2444.8.15	18 3/4	75
Disputed Ground between Combay & Circar Villages	Oulampollam		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	70	49	80	40	90	27	90	18	77 5/16	7.7.5	407 5/16	141.7.5	407 5/16	141.7.5	"	"
	Mahyum Cottah		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	28	54	27	77	23.1	15 1/4	3.-.8	18	1.8	204 1/4	82.9.8	204 1/4	82.9.8	"	"
		Total	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	110	77	134	67	167	50.1	105 1/4	21.-.8	95 5/16	9.5.5	611 9/16	224.6.13	611 9/16	224.6.13	"	"
Grand Total	....	....	5	1	6	1	44	3 3/32	6.1.14	2185 1/4	1529.6.12	1194	597	1085	325.5	742 1/4	148.4.8	627 41/64	62.7.10 1/4	5834 9/64	2663.3.14 1/4	5837 15/64	2669.5.12 1/4	18 3/4	75

Ed. Mintosh

N° 3

…stimate of the Disputed Ground of Combay Dependant on the Province of Dindigul –

…hkey Jumeen								…ain Turry		Total Khooshkey & Turry					Chilvary								Grand Total
…am Khooshkey & Guntah						Total									Looms			Tamarind Trees					
…2 fanams		at 1 fanam		Total																			
…ntah	Value C f a	Guntah	Value C f a	Guntah	Value C f a	Guntah	Value C f a	Guntahs	Paddy C f a	Guntahs	Nuzzuggur money C f a	Paddy Cullum m m	Value @ ? fan ❡ Cullum C f a	Total nuzzuggur or money C f a	Number	Fixed	Value C f a	Number	Fixed	Value	Total C f a	C f a
…2	50.4.	47 53/64	4.7.8/4	1636 33/64	816.2.8/4	1636 33/64	816.2.8/4	"	"	1636 33/64	816.2.8/4	" " "	" " "	816.2.8/4	"	"	"	8.	At 1 fan	" 8	" " 8	817 " 8/4
…0	36 "	253 23/64	25.3.5 3/4	1482 23/64	636.4.5 3/4	1485 47/64	642.6.3 3/4	3/4	3	1486 3/64	642.6.3 3/4	3	" 9	643.5.3 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " "	643.5.3 3/4
	4.6.	55 59/64	5.5.14 3/4	158 59/64	50.1.14 3/4	158 59/64	50.1.14 3/4	"	"	158 59/64	50.1.14 3/4	"	" "	.50.1.14 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " "	50.1.14 3/4
	3.8	36 5/16	3.6.5	640 5/16	350.1.5	640 5/16	350.1.5	"	"	640 5/16	350.1.5	"	" "	350.1.5	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" "	350.1.5
	17.8	58 3/4	5.8.12	671 3/4	315.2.12	671 3/4	315.2.12	18	72	689 3/4	315.2.12	72	21.6.	336.8.12	2	At 6 fan	1.2	5	D°	5.	1.7.	338.5.12
…3	112.6	451 53/64	45.1.13 3/4	4580 55/64	2162.2.13 3/4	4592 51/64	2174.4.11 3/4	18 3/4	75	4611 45/64	2174.4.11 3/4	75	22.6.	2196.9.11 3/4	2	"	1.2.	13	"	1.3	2.5.	2199.4.11 3/4
	14.8	86 15/32	8.–.7/2	632 23/32	270.4.3/2	632 22/32	270.4.3/2	"	"	632 22/32	270.4.3/2	"	" "	270.4.3/2	"	"	" "	"	"	" "	" "	270.4.3/2
…7	127.4	532 21/64	53.2.5/4	5222 34/64	2438.7.1/4	5225 43/64	2444.8.15/4	18 3/4	75	5244 41/64	2444.8.15/4	75	22.5.	2467.3.15/4	2	"	1.2.	13	"	1.3	2.5	2469.8.15/4
	18	77 5/16	7.7.5	407 5/16	141.7.5	407 5/16	141.7.5	"	"	407 5/16	141.7.5	" "	" "	141.7.5	"	"	" "	"	"	"	" "	141.7.5
…5/4	3..8	18	1.8	204 1/4	82.9.8	204 1/4	82.9.8	"	"	204 1/4	82.9.6	" "	" "	82.9.8	"	"	" "	"	"	"	"	82.9.8
																					"	224.6.13
…5 9/16	21..8	95 5/16	9.5.5	611 9/16	224.6.13	611 9/16	224.6.13	"	"	611 9/16	224.6.13	"	" "	224.6.13	"	"	" "	"	"			
…12/4	168.4.8	627 41/64	62.7.10/4	5834 9/64	2663.3.14/4	5837 15/64	2669.5.12/4	18 3/4	75	5855 63/64	2669.5.12/4	75	22.5	2692..12/4	2	"	1.2	13	"	1.3.	2.5.	2694.5.12/4

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(Signed) J. P. Hurdis

No. 3

Estimate of the Disputed Ground of Combay Dependant on the Province of Dindigul —

[Khoo]shkey Jemeen								[Gr]ain Turry		Total Khooshkey & Turry					Chilvary							
[Gr]ain Khooshkey & Guntah						Total									Looms			Tamarind Trees				
[at] 2 fanams		at 1 fanam		Total																		
[Gu]ntah	Value (C. f. a.)	Guntah	Value (C. f. a.)	Guntah	Value (C. f. a.)	Guntah	Value (C. f. a.)	Guntahs	Paddy (C. f. a.)	Guntahs	Khuggee money (C. f. a.)	Paddy (Cullum m. m.)	Value of Paddy at … fan. & Cullum (C. f. a.)	Total Khuggee or money (C. f. a.)	Number	Rated	Value (C. f. a.)	Number	Rated	Value	Total (C. f. a.)	Grand Total (C. f. a.)
2	50.4.	47 33/64	4.7.8/4	1636 33/64	816.2.8/4	1636 33/64	816.2.8/4	"	"	1696 33/64	816.2.8/4	" " "	" " "	816.2.8/4	"	"	"	8	At 1 fan	" 8	" " 8 "	817 " 8/4
0	36 "	253 22/64	25.3.5 3/4	1482 23/64	636.4.5 3/4	1485 19/64	642.6.3 3/4	3/4	3	1486 3/64	642.6.3 3/4	3	" 9	643.5.3 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " "	643.5.3 3/4
	4.6	55 59/64	5.5.14 3/4	158 59/64	50.1.14 3/4	158 59/64	50.1.14 3/4	"	"	158 59/64	50.1.14 3/4	"	" " "	50.1.14 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " "	50.1.14 3/4
	3.8	96 5/16	3.6.5	640 5/16	350.1.5	640 5/16	350.1.5	"	"	640 5/16	350.1.5	"	" "	350.1.5	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " "	350.1.5
	17.8	58 3/4	5.8.12	671 2/4	315.2.12	671 3/4	315.2.12	13	72	689 3/4	315.2.12	72	21.6	336.8.12	2	At 6 fan	1.2	5	Do	5	1.7	338.5.12
3	112.6	451 53/64	45.1.13 3/4	4589 55/64	2168.2.13 3/4	4592 31/64	2174.6.11 3/4	13 3/4	75	4611 45/64	2174.4.11 3/4	75	22.5	2196.9.11 3/4	2	"	1.2	13	"	1.3	2.5	2199.4.11 3/4
	14.8	80 15/32	8.–.7/2	632 23/32	270.4.3/2	632 23/32	270.4.3/2	"	"	632 23/32	270.4.3/2	"	" "	270.4.3/2	"	"	" "	"	"	" "	" "	270.4.3/2
7	127.4	532 21/64	53.2.5/4	5222 34/64	2438.7.1/4	5225 43/64	2444.2.15/4	13 3/4	75	5244 21/64	2444.2.15/4	75	22.5	2467.3.15/4	2	"	1.2	13	"	1.3	2.5	2469.2.15/4
	18	77 5/16	7.7.5	407 5/16	141.7.5	407 5/16	141.7.5	"	"	407 5/16	141.7.5	" "	" "	141.7.5	"	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	141.7.5
5/4	3.8	18	1.8	204 1/4	82.9.8	204 1/4	82.9.8	"	"	204 1/4	82.9.6	" "	" "	82.9.8	"	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	82.9.8
95/4	21.8	95 5/16	9.5.5	611 9/16	224.6.13	611 9/16	224.6.13	"	"	611 9/16	224.6.13	"	" "	224.6.13	"	"	" "	"		"	"	224.6.13
12/4	148.4.8	627 41/64	62.7.10/4	5834 9/64	2663.3.14/4	5837 15/64	2669.5.12/4	13 3/4	75	5855 63/64	2669.5.12/4	75	22.5	2692.–.12/4	2	"	1.2	13	"	1.3	2.5	2694.5.12/4

E. E.

(Signed) J. B. Hurdis

Appendix

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Appendix.

No. 1 The Translate of the Muchelga given by the disputants.

As there have lately been many disputes between me, and Appagee Gour of Comby, respecting the bounds of the Pollam of Comby, and the bounds of the Pollam of Bodinaignoor.—

To settle these disputes, and to prevent any future quarrel I Tiromala Bodinaigen Poligar of Bodinaignoor, do agree and bind myself and my heirs, to submit to the arbitration of the Collector, and to abide for ever by his decision.—

That every part of this dispute may be fully understood, I agree that the Collector shall take such steps as seem to him best, and if he think it necessary, Survey my Pollam, and place the bound stones so that they may remain for ever, and that I may fully understand what is to be done, I agree to send four trusty men to shew all that may be required.—

Depending wholly on the justice of the Collector and truth of my Claim, I give this Muchelga the 4th July 1797.—

True Translate

(Signed) T. B. Hurdis

No. 2 Appagee Gours - (Comby)
declaration -

Remarks

The explanation of the dispute between me and the Tavarum Poligar is as follows. -

The Bodedepa (a stone on the hill so named) on the west, and thence eastward to Ammwa Colum, thence eastward to Oorye waddy - thence to the northward to Cummanputty, thence east to the Catta Cauvy - this is our Boderdogies boundary, and mine within this boundary is the land of my pollam, in which from the time of my father & Grandfather are the Villages of Punnapirram, Mmachiepoorum Mullingpoorum Naroolerry, and Pallakotta these Villages were always my property and none other persons. -

This was the beginning of the usurpation in the year 1760 -

In the year Veyed or 1181 Fasly or A.D. 1773 Meer Sahib came to oppress my Pollam - I went at that time into the hills and remained three years

Appagee Gour was only 4 Years old at this time, his brother the then Poligar was seen, he had shortly before succeed

succeeded his father Coolapa Gour,

Posatavern was a Servant of the Shiraghirry Poligar to whom Meer Saheb gave at Hyders order, the Pollam of Comby, previous to the Commencement of the war in the Carnatic, to estrange the Shiraghirry man from the Interest of the Nabob of the Carnatic — the Pollam of Guntup naigue was at the same time given to the Chinna Marwa - war, for the same purpose. —

The Tavarum Poligar deserted from his pollam under Amee Rammaig in the year 176 and returned to it in 1773. — Meersaheb was convinced of the justice of his Claim, and in 1774 all the lands of his pollam including those now in dispute, were given to Tavarum, the father of the present Poligar — the Hooloos-nivees of my Servey Ca-cherree, was a Servant at this time years, Meer Saheb kept Poovalaver in my Pollam. —

Punnipooram and palichotta, were then peopled — Shindlecherry, Munachepoor & Mullingapooram, were empty. —

The Tavarum Poligar at that time came and built four or five houses, Poovatavern, went and complained to the Outampollam Amil, Lala, who went and examined the business, and said, that the Ground was in the Comby bounds, why then did you come and build houses and destroy the anicut? —

He gave a strong Rokeed to the Tavarum Poligar, threatening him with the loss of his Pollam, if he again did so, gave the houses he had built to the Comby ryots, and repaired the anicut at the expence of one hundred Collums of Grain, and gave it in charge of Poovatavern —

After this Poovatavern going away Lala took charge of the Pollam a this

time in Meer Sahibs Cacheree, to whom Conarow his father was Dewan — he is well Acquainted with the Cir=cumstances. — The Pollam was Assumed for arrears, before the arrival of General Lang – the present Poligar of Tavarum was made Mussulman, and a Jemidar, and Carried to Seringapatam. —

The Pollam of Comby had been under Assumption for nine years, the Tavarum Poligar possessed the land in dispute by Meersahibs order, but no more than his right, this Cawder Cawn who succeeded Lala, in the Foujedarry of Outampollam, and who is now in employ under me attests. —

Cawder Cawn by order of Sydsaheb attached the father of the present Poligar, who had repossessed his pollam

this time Pinneporum and Chundleshery were peopled, and Minachiporum, Mellinga=poram, and pullekotta, were empty. — In the year Shob[illegible] or Fasly 1190 or A.D 1782 Colonel Lang came, previous to his coming my Pollam was Assumed, and the Ryots were naudaurs and decayed, in their Circumstances, the Poligar of Tavarum was in his Pollam and he plundered Chunda=shery, the Ryots of which place, came to Comby. — I came to the Pollam soon after and carrying the Ryots of Chundleshery to that Villag[e] I repeopled it — and I also repeopled Mallingaporum, Minachporum, and Pullekot[ta] which Villages are yet in my possession. — In Syd Sahebs time Tavarum and Bodenaigen gathered near two thou[sand] me[n] and forcibly ploughed one field, the next I gathered my people

pollam at the time General Lang took the District, at which time, also Comby &c returned in (Ventek sawmy time) the battle of Modonaigue Cotta in which Appagee Gour who had made his homage to &c Sydsaheb, assisted, decided the fate of Tavaram and from that time to this, the usurpation of the Comby poligar has never been checked. —

The whole of this assertion is untrue, in Sydshabs time both Poligars were dispossessed, Tavaram, the &c Father of the present poligar was in the hills the present poligar was at Serimgapatam, and Bodinaigue lived in Whodapalle naigues, and Tumche naigues Pollams. —

people went and ploughed that very field and sowed it. —

The last year Tavarum came and forcibly ploughed one or two fields on the west side of my boundary, and on the east side in Tavarams boundary my people went and ploughed four or five fields. —

The Fields ploughed last year by Tavaram, are this year sown by him with Till. —

Two months since &c between Chellsary and Mattenagapoorum in my Bounds &c I have built a Village, this is my declaration respecting the bounds of Tavarum & Comby. —

(Signed) T. B. Hurdis

A

A

Declaration of Siddia Gour the Cousin of Appaqee Gou

Remarks	Declaration
This witness was born about the time of Bukee Vintetrows coming, his father lived at Cumbum.— Vide Letter (A) in map now east of Yedean Collam and remarks on some concur evidence (A) thereon.—	The bounds of Comby are thus situated on the four sides.— On the north west two Gurres, as far as Bosedepa a small hill, at the bottom of the large hill, thence east to Annavee Collam, and Poonga=woody, north from Combay.— There was a stone fixed between these bounds about two fields to the north of Yedean Colum, and from Pungawaday the bounds to the north east, from Coomba pille, to Woday Comvoy is right.— On the east of Combay to Combay Collum, and south of Coombay Collum, to Canne=maur Coul, south of which, is the Pylew Murrem, and south west is Shuckalummen Coil, west of this, Shuckalu Poromboo, in these bounds, are situated the Villages of Combay, north of which is Punnupoorum, north of which is Munachuepooram, east of this Chindlecroo, and south of this

Pelekottee

Pulikottee, these five Villages, I have heard always belonged to Combay, and know it myself for fifty years.—

The Villages of Muna-chupuram, Muttingapooram, and Chindleserqoo, these three Villages and the puttees now newly built, belong to Combay, and not to Tavaram.—

In Meer Sahebs time when Lala, was Amuldar of Outampollam, the Combay Poligar was assumed, there was then a dispute between Poovlaven the Jaghiredar of Combay, and Tavaram, about the above three Villages, and the puttees newly built with their bounds, which was carried before Lala, who referred the matter to a Punchyet who made an award that the above three Villages, and new puttees, with their bounds did not belong to Tavaram but to Combay.

Since Meer Sahebs time they have belonged to Combay, and during the time

This is not true, the dispute was, that Tavaram had encroached on the bounds of Comby, Lala reconciled the parties without any decision whatever — Appaji Gou relates the Circumstance, but with greater falshood than this evidence, he was at the time (in 1778) an infant so that, the whole of his evidence, must be from hearsay—

8

time of Colonel Lang and Syed sahebe, and since the Company Captured the District until now. —

Last year they ploughed our land by force, and we have ploughed their land by force, but the Villages and lands in question do not belong to Tavaram, but belong to Combay — the stone — which was fixed about two — fields distance from Yedumbullum, the Woodcutters reported, that Tavaram people, had moved to the back side of Yediambollum. — This is my true declaration. —

This man could give no satisfactory proof of the re=moval of the stone, nor could he name any persons who — had reported the removal — or point them out. —

The whole of this mans evidence is from report, — he could of himself speak to no fact whatever, and this he afterwards acknowledged. —

(Signed) T. B. Hurdis

B

B

Declaration of Cadery Goder Naatanagar of Parrupoorum of
- Combay -

Remarks	Declaration
	The bounds of Combay on the four sides, are thus situated from Bodedepa Carradoo or small hill, at the bottom of the large hill two Ghurrees to the north west from Combay, thence east and north from Combay, to annawcollum Poongawoday. —
This stone (Vide Cullova) in the map – the evidence saw, north of yedeancollum six Months since, but Sona Conan declares, this same stone was moved by Pavaram's people in the time of Mursaheb-	Six Months before I saw a stone fixed between these bounds, about two fields distance, north of yedeanbollum, and from Poongawoday, the bounds thro the north east from Comboo puly to wodaup Convoy, is right. —
Vide remark on sona Conans evidence or letter A -	I have no Idea of the bounds on the east and south of the Village, the bound on the west is the hill —
	That some body has pulled up the stone that was north of yedeancollum, and thrown it behind the tank, I am witness. —
	Minachepoorum, Mullegapooram, Chindleseroo, Paamipoorum & Jrulekota, in all five Villages, ... ha

have heard belonged to Combay from time immemorial — since seventy years I know the above five Villages belonged to Combay. —

Tavaram has nothing to do with these Villages, or their bounds, to this time they never forcibly ploughed this land. —

Last year the ryots of Meenachepoorum, cultivated two or three fields within the bounds of Tavaram, to the north west of Yeban-collum tank & carried the crop of Raggy & Sawmy away. —

This is all I know, & this is my true declaration. —

(Signed) T. B. Hurdis

The evidence of Cuddey Goor from beginning to end, is the effect of Subornation, he acknowledged as much, the least dependance cannot be placed on it. —

C

Declaration of Sona Conan ryots of Sudlesigoor of Combay

Remarks

This evidence was born in Sunvadde or A.D 1720 lived 12 years in Cumbum from 1732 to Penbary to 1746, or Achaya war in Gajanoor from thence to Pomedota or 1750, he was in perdcotta in puyopilly or 1751, he

Declaration

The bounds of Combay on the four sides are thus situated —

On the north west of Combay two Gurees is Bosedepa a small hill at the bottom of the large hill, thence east & north from Combay annavecollum & Pongawaday then west to Yanampoth, Malacadoo there

he was in Chinnamanoor from that time to wishoo or 1760 was in Tavaram from thence to Vitulee 1770 he was in mullingapooram, thence to tirwadee or 1780 at muchepooram.—

Vide bullet /A/ in Map on this stone is a Malabar inscription purporting it to be the ound of mullingapooram, not of ollam, this is admitted, and the stone was shewn by this man, it was known by all, but this evidence militates much against Cadery Gours.—

on the survey, this man shewed to the Hooloos and deber-nevees three different places in the field where he said the stone had been placed.—

Wolowoo Chungauba is a red earth field, it had been ploughed about 11 days before the agricultural Surveyors went, no one but this man knew of any stone whatever.—

Siddea Gour was & is nautamcaw

There was a stone fixed behind the Tank of Tavaram which stone I know — In the time of Meer Saheb when the Combay Poligar was dispossessed, and fled, the people of Tavaram pulled up that stone, and placed it at a spot, two fields distant south from it.—

I will shew the place where the stone was, and where it now is.—

North of Poongawobay to Coomba pily — thence east to Cotta Conwoy, between this Poona-gawobay and Cotta Conwoy, there is a stone fixed in the Holowo Chungauba the stone I will also shew, If in the last fifteen days the stone be gone I will shew the place to the satisfaction of all.—

I know nothing of the bounds, to the east, south, and west of Combay—

The Villages of Punne-pooram, Putukota, Chundlerroo, mullagapooram, and munache-pooram, five Villages always belonged to Combay, four years aft[er]

Hyderally

Trauilamcaw of sundlesvoo he knew nothing of this stone -

This evidence militates against the declarations of Codary Gour, and Sibbea Gour, the relations of the Poligar who say they did plough in Tavarams Ground, as well as against Chuely Tamaum. -

Hyderally plundered the Country, I went to live in Chundlesvoo from that time to this, and before, when I lived at Tavaram the above Villages belonged to Combay, Tavaram people have never ploughed in any of them or their bounds nor caused any dispute, there is a Village newly built within our bounds, which Tavaram has nothing to do with, the Combay people have never forcibly ploughed within the bounds of Tavaram, nor did the Tavaram people cause any unjust dispute. —

This I give, as my true declaration. —

From Munuckepooram he fled to the hills, was there 3 years until croodee or 1784, from thence to Sowmia or 1789, was in Punnepooram, from that time to this, was in Thenotlesscaw -

This evidence declared, on being pressed, he knew nothing of the bounds himself - but all related was from hearsay —

(Signed) J. B. Hurdis

OD

D

Declaration of Moopany Chitty Seeder of Shunateswra of Combo

Remarks

This Man declared himself ignorant of every thing, and was suborned by Venkatachellum Pilliah, but instead of saying what he had been ordered — he related this Conversation. —

The Predaunee was called and threatned, when he confirmed it without knowing what Moopany Chitty had said, in presence of the whole Cutcharee. —

Declaration

This day about noon I told Venkatachellum pillah the Predaunee, at the Pagoda Gate, that I am not a Nauttumcaur, I know nothing of the business, I am ignorant of the situation of the bounds — I am a Sadir and work at the Loom — If you desire me to explain any thing to the Sircar, what can I say. —

After this, he said "what difficulty is there for you "to say — that the bounds "goes from Bodiseppa thro' yamo "vepteah Mally — and Annaveedoo "to Pongawady, behind which "lays the Bounds of Tavarami" —

After this I came to inform the Sirkar. +

C

CE

Declaration of a Chuckly Ximmun of Comba

Remarks —

These stones were not found by the Surveyors, nor does it appear that they are in existance, the evidence on the survey did not shew them, nor was there any one appeared to corroborate what he said —

The bound runs to Bosedipee Carradoo, or the North west, east of this to Annuvacollum, between these, are two Chacrum stones placed —

North east of Annuvacollum is Poonya wady — this Ponya-wady in the bound between Tavarum and us. —

North of Ponyawady is the Cotumpelyon Tope — east of which to Cotta Conory, is the boundary between Bolingagee and Comby. —

The Bound on the east is Coombicollum, Satucaryan, Coil Cottutoo, Pilea Monena, and amytory. —

The Bound on the South is as far as Chucklichee pamboo waba Paira — the Western — Hill and Paulyan Comby, These are the true bounds —

The

The Names of the Villages of Comby situated within these bounds are Comby Paulikotta, Chundleroo, mullingapoorum, & Munachpooram & Annuhungarpatty, an hamlet all these Villages always belonged to Comby — and never to Tavaram —

Last year and this year the Tavaram People, sowed Gingle seed in 20 fields, within our bounds near Bodeseppa, boradoo and carried away the produce — This year they sowed also — the ploughed the land regardless of the Comby peoples prohibition, and carried away the produce — The Comby people have never to this time ploughed by force, within the bounds of Tavaram. —

This militates against the evidence of Thonea Cona

This witness says he will not run the bounds from fear of the conjuring of the Tavaram Poligar. —

This witness has declared also that he knows nothing about the bounds, and that he never heard any thing about them. —

(Signed) J. B. Hurdis —

No. 3.

Declaration of Savaneum

Remarks

Before Tippoo Sulltaun came here, I was taken to Seringapatam, at the time the Ryots were in my Village, and the Sirkar Tone was also there, at the time that the Poligars of this Country who had fled for an Asylum to the Company's Country, returned to their pollams, - there was no Poligar in my Pollam

In the mean time Appagee Gour having induced Cawder Khan to enter my Pollam, & put to death many People & to plunder my village, desolated the Country & built the following villages within my boun[dary] east of my Village, Chudlesero & South of my Village Muttaypooram

This was the Battle of Moorongy Cotore Cawder Khan & Appagee Gour against the Father of the present Poligar

In the Month Poorlapoo (Septr.) in the year Sad huvana 1790 I came to Bodenaigue[n]r pollam after which, west of mutte-pooram he (Appagee Gour) repeopled Mmachipooram, I desired him in the Companys name to desist, but he disregarded me, & burnt the Village - I complained to Mr. Mc. Cleod - but he did not redress me,

In Mr.

In Mr. Wrangham's time, Comby came into my bounds & ploughed, and built an Anicut in my bounds & turned the Water from my Tank I complained on this Account to Mr. Wrangham — Mr. Wrangham sent a badge Peon & Tapelbar with a Subadar & stopped his ploughing, directing him not to take the produce — this order was not obeyed, as he (Comby) cut the Crops, and carried them away —

When Mr. Wrangham was making the in=quiry, Mr. Wynch came, on this Account my business was stopped. —

I afterwards complained to Mr. Wynch, but he did not make inquiry into my Complaint. —

After I had complained to you, & Kestmah had seen the disputed bounds & Villages, he came into my bounds & Ploughed, & to the eastward of Tavaram in a corner he dug a Well & built four or five houses —

I have complained to you & hope you will cause the land to be restored, and will do me justice —

It

It may here be proper to recite a tale of the origin of this dispute — the story of the Country is, that all had its rise in a cast dispute between the Coplers and the Totiers — the uncle of the present Poligar of Tavaram, cohabited secretly with a Copler Girl, who nursed the present Poligar of Tavaram at her breast, she was found out and ordered by the Poligar of Comby as head of the cast of Coplers, to undergo the ordeal, of thrusting her hand into boiling ghee, she went thro the ceremony, and on the third day the skin peeled from her hand, she was thence adjudged guilty, was carried to Teppacollum in the Tavaram Pollam, and put to death by her cast people — since when, there has been a constant dispute. —

The demand of 100 or 50 Ch.s mentioned by the witnesses F. G. & H. as made by Coopiah appears to me to have been intended as a fine on the Poligar of Tavaram, as the cause of the girls death. —

Previous to this, there was no dispute — whoever afterwards the stronger Poligar of the two, did what he pleased in the Pollam of the other. —

F

Declaration of Trevanaig and Tombeconan of Tavaram

Remarks	Declaration
	Shakanaconda is the south west boundary of Tavaram, east of this two Gurries, was the palamarrem (a tree, having white flowers used in marking bounds) that tree the Combay Poligar destroyed, the Toty Runga who has seen the tree is alive, I have never seen it.—
The marks mentioned by this man, I examined and every thing as detailed was pointed out to the Surveyors—	East of this about three Gurries, is a small hill named atepoo cumboo, this is the southern bound of Tavaram.—
	On the north of the bound of Tavaram is shevanaudy Collum, north of which is shelwoday west of which, is a Thick Jungle, in that place I do not know the bound, but so far as a small sandhill, we have always cultivated.—
The poligar left the Pollam in 1761, and fled to Guntupnaigue, with whom he lived untill 1773	In the time of amee Ramnaegs mandel Coofeah Tahseldar of Outtampollam, came to Tappecollam, in Tavaram Pollam & demanded 100 C.C.P.— the Poligar not having wherewith to

This is giving proof that Combay built the anicut, but it also shews the injustice of his Claim.

to afford it, from fear fled to gum-tup naigues Pollam — and his ryots were scattered —

In that year Appaguee gour turned the nulla from Shakanoot which is on the north side, of Shacanacaudoo, and which filled the Tank of Tavaram, so as to fill the Tank of Pinapoo-rum, and in the bounds of Tavaram repeopled the Village of Meenacheeporum, and mullingapoorum, with ryots from Combay —

Seven years after Meersaheb came to Dindigul called the Tavaram Poligar, restored to him his pollam; distroyed the anah Appaguee Gour had made, and gave up the land of mullingapooram, and Meenacheepooram to Tavaram, the ryots of which, went again to Combay, and Appaguee gour having conducted himself improperly to the Sirkar, fled to an asylum in the hills,

In

In Meer Saheb's time we were quit. —

The Combay Poligar staid a short time in the hills, after which he was in his pollam for three or four years. —

Syedshab after this arrived in Dindigul, the sirkar troops with the Combay Poligar attacked Tavaram, took him and carried him to Dindigul, and the sirkar assumed the Pollam, after which the Comby Poligar again bringing Ryots from Combay, repeopled Mulinga-poorum, and Munachiepoorum and besides that, he built Chundleskerry within the bounds of Tavaram, and ploughed up as far as the close near Tavar-am. —

I was at this time in a Village of Combay called Corcanum-putty, the ryots of Tavaram where every where dispersed. —

The Company's mamelet beginning, the Poligar returned from that time till this, the dispute has continued. —

The father of the present Tavaram Poligar, had repossessed his pollam without paying his arrears, immediately previous to General Lang's coming. —

This was Cauder Khan attack in union with Combay, who says from one to two hundred people were killed — on that affragie Govr began to take the Ground in dispute

Two

Two or three months ago the Combay poligar began to built a nother Village –

Since the Company's Government, the land belonging to Savaram ploughed by Combay, if you desire it, I can shew, this is all I know, and is the truth –

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G.

Declaration of Madary Rungun of Tavaram

Remarks

Vide A in Map—

I have a very strong suspicion the Stone C in map, is the one alluded to, neither the one party or the other knew of its existence—it most strongly corroborates the testimony of Tavaram's evidence.—

The Poligar shewed me the place of the Palamurrer himself, and every other mark, the stone C excepted.—

Declaration

The bound of Tavaram to the south west, is Shekkarcauds, to the south east Alppo Carade, to the south between these was the Pala marrem (a tree bearing white flowers used in marking bounds) and a stone, both of these I myself saw a long time since, there is now neither stone nor tree, the reason of their being gone is this— the Cumbay people on purpose to move the bounds, would some time during my father Mullintiff's time, forcibly cut the Palamarrem, though it would always sprout out again as the mark of right—

Another time they caused the Palamurrum to be rooted up, bring dry cowdung and set fire to it, this my father understanding went with me to the place where the Palamurr was burning, and stopping Curma shingar and Chickoo Wellien, who fired it asked what made them set fire to the tree in our boun

they

24

they without paying any regard to my father's stopping them said they put fire to the tree because there was a snake in it, I was then a boy with a lock of hair on my head, and I understood this, my father carried me with him to shew me the bounds, and make me understand them.—

During this time a quarrel happened, between Combay and us, and they caused disturbance in our Pollam for three years, in the time of Ameer Rannaig, Appague Gour, and Coopiah, came and asked for money — my Poligar went away directly to Guntupnaigue's pollam, then Appague Gour built the three Villages, shendleevoo, mulingapooram, & Munacheepooram, and Cultivated up to the Village of Poovaram.

Vide remark on the fort in declaration. – H

Ales sahib coming sent for our Poligar, restored him the Villages, built him a fort, and ordered him to cut the woday or

or water Channel, the Ryots of the three Villages Appagee Gour had, went away with him. — the Villages were left empty — in the bounds of which, our ryots Cultivated and reaped the crops, these are the four Ryots, that Cultivated those fields, Peria-soveltaven, Perovanaigue — Chuclymadarry Rungen, and Dawsery the son of Vada-maiden. —

In the mean time Tippoo Sultaun, came and seized our Poligar and carried him away — Appagee Gour then came, and repossessed two of the Villages he before built and ploughed up to the close of Tavaram.. —

After this when the Company captured the District, my Poligar returned to the Village. —

After which he (Appagee Gour) peopled the Village, muna-cheperum, and two months since he built a pully of 5 or 6 houses thus he adds the lands of Tavaram to Combay —

B

I will act according to order, either to run the Bounds or to swear. —

This is my true declaration —

I will point out the lands of Tavaram ploughed by the Bombay people, since the Companys Government, when I am ordered. —

H

Declaration of Tautien and Jerraven of Tavaram

Remarks

The whole of this evidence is corroborated by the survey, so far as respects the bounds, every thing as described was shewn —

Declaration

The bounds of Tavaram lands are thus — on the south west Shokanacauke, on the south east Aleppo Carado, between there was a Paloomarom, between this tree and Aleppo Carado, there was a stone fixed, both of these we have seen a long time before, but now there is neither tree nor stone, we cannot find out the place where they were fixed —

north

27

North of this there is a Pina Arasoo (or large Banian tree) for the boundary of Bodynaigs Country, east of which is Iwarally Collum, eastward of which is a Stone, eastward is Tandoovan Sam parrah, west of the Village to the border of the hill — thus far are Tavarams bounds.

During this in the time of Ramnaigues Management of Dindegull, in the manitel of Chucko-parputtiyem Coopiah, two Cattle from our Village went to Combay to feed, the Combay people caught them and tied them up, and when the cattle of Combay came into our bounds we caught two bullocks, the Combay people therefore drove away all our Village cattle, & a nother time plundered all the cattle of a Ryot, who kept them in the hills & for three years caused much disturbance in our pollam, & besieged our fort, that no Culti-vation was made. —

at

There is no doubt but that this was the beginning of the usurpation. As it happened directly after the event mentioned on the back of Tavarams declara-tion, No 3

At this time Appagie Gour, and Coolapa Gour, built the Villages of Chindlisero, & mulinga=poram, in the mean time Coo=piah and Appagie Gour, came to our Tappabollum, and demanded Chs 100 or Chs 50 our Poligar not being able to pay, fled the same day to Gunlupnaignoor, at that time I Vanterum was at Puttepoorum and Iyerrumen at the Chelamale, and at Puttepoorum, all the Ryots fled from the many troubles that happened to them. —

At this time Appagie Gour came and shut up the Shakanootwoda a Nulla running north of Shakanacaudo, to the great tank, and turned the water to pumnepoorum tank, he also built the Village munache=poram, six or seven years after, when Meersheb came to Dindigul, the Sirkar people sent for our Poligar, built him a fort, and ordered us to break the

Meersaheb gave orders that every Village should have its guree or fort and ...

Many

ancient

many were built, this was more to preserve the Cattle & flocks from the Culleries, than any thing else.—

Vencatsawmy was King of Dindigul, he was a famous Character in Mr. Wrangham's time who apprehended him on Account of a conspiracy against Commarapelly & Several others.—

During the time of his management he sold a part of the Vindepatty Talook and the Villages of Shipatputtee Sandicherry to Gunteepnaig.—

This was the attack of Moodenaigcotta, Sydsahebs reason for

Anicut that Appagee Gour had built, we accordingly broke it, the Ryots of the Villages he had built, fled to different parts, we Cultivated the lands and our Poligar used them.—

Appagee Gour then fled to Combay, Valasay and the Pollam, was Assumed by the Sirkar.—

Afterwards, during the war with the Company in the time of Vencatsawmynaig, the Combay Poligar returned to his pollam, and remained within his bounds, and during two or three years all was quiet.—

Then came Tippoo Saultan to Dindigul, and his people Seized our Poligar, and carried him away, the Ryots who were taken with him, he released, to attend to their Cultivation— Accordingly we returned and remained in our Village

Then came Cauder Khan saheb, with Appagee Gour, plundered & burnt our Village, and killed many

for this was never known, his order to Cauder Cawn was to destroy the Pollam of Tavaram, but there was no complaint alleged directly against the Poligar

many people, we were dispersed to different parts, the Village was uninhabited, after this Appaigee Gour repeopled the Villages of mullangapuram and Chindlewoo, turned the water Channel and Cultivated so far as the Village of Tavaram.—

When the Company Captured the District, our Poligar returned to the Pollam, after he returned, the Combay Poligar built the Village of monache-porum, and ploughed the lands near it, close up to Tavaram, two or three months before he built a pretty in our bounds.—

These boundary dis-putes, are not yet Settled, this I give as my true declaration.—

We agree to point out the lands the Combay people have Cultivated within the bounds of Tavaram whenever ordered.—

(Signed) J. B. Hurdis

Declaration of Boodinaigue

This is the explanation of the land ploughed within my bounds by the Comby Poligar. —

The ryots of the Village of Chindtisory belonging to Tavaram, which Comby had Peopled, in the year Poriday, came into my bounds and Ploughed ten Fields, and in Pormaulaaka, they ploughed ten Fields. —

Of Vanksheetka I complained to the sirkar, whose people came and stopped him — but for all that, he Ploughed twenty Fields, again a Cuchorree Peon, came and forbid him, but he disobeyed the order. —

In nullahe ploughed five Fields — in Pingala he cut down Jungle, and Ploughed Eight Fields, & not minding my ryots, he ploughed fifteen Gram Fields of theirs. —

The whole of these fields having crossed the Boundary of Tavaram he has entered my bounds & Ploughed therefore I have complained to you. —

(Signed) T. B. Hurdis —

I

Declaration of Tairtenn of Putspoorum a relation of Bodinaigues —

Remarks

The Bounds described by this man exactly agree with those found by the Stones, as laid in the Map, he did not shew the stones fallen down — but it appears to be the 2d Stone f in the line from the Hill Eastward, as the Ruined Tank Swandy-Collum, is about Fifty yards from it — covered with Jungle, Tundoovand-umpaurch, is a small Chokee for Peons, in the line —

Tho the stones were not known to this Man, probably from the length of time, the Jungle had covered them — except his evidence was so fully corroborated by the Survey, that I believe the whole to be true. —

The bounds of Bodinaignoor join Tavaram only — The bounds of Bodinaignoor & Tavaram are thus situated, on the South side of Bodinaignoor, the bound lies East & West — on the bottom of the large hill, and Peraaoo, (great banyan tree h in the Map) East of this to Swandy Collum — East of which to a stone laying down, and east to Tundoovandum paurch, are the proper bounds :—

The Comby People built the Village of Chindleeoor in the bounds of Tavaram, & the Ryots of Chindleeoor, have by the order of Comby ploughed about Twenty or Thirty Fields, moving within the bounds of Bodinaigue, these five or six years since. —

This I give as my true declaration —

Sanparapooram cottah is four fields distance from the Tavaram bounds

The great Grand father of the present Poligar, built a Fort within the Bounds of

Bednaiguenor, on the Bounds of Putepooram, and named it Singropoorum after his Name. — Some times it was Uninhabited — and sometimes inhabited — Two Months since they rebuilt the Fort of Singrupoor & inhabited it —

34 Copy of this given to the Vakeel of the Bodynaud noor Zn 4 Aug/59 — on Stampt Paper

K

Declaration of Iungamanaigue

Nautamear of Woopacottah of Bodinaigue

Remarks

This evidence was also corroborated by the survey, I think this man knew of the bound stones but he Could not find out the stone he alluded to the from Circumstances I am Convinced it is the same, as noted by the preceding Evidence —

The Bounds of Bodinaignoor join with Savaram — only, the bounds of Bodinaignoor & Comby do not join with each other. —

The Bounds of Bodinaignoor and Savaram — are thus situated — The bounds on the North side of Bodinaignoor lie East & West, — West to the Bottom of the Hill, and Perea Arrasoo, thence east to Swandy Coltum, thence east to a Stone, thence East to Sondavaram parah, these are the true Bounds. —

I was told by my ancestors, and know also myself, — that Chundleswoo built by the Comby people, is in the bounds of Savaram, the Ryots of that Chundleswoo have ploughed for about 20 or 30 Fields within the bounds of Pittipooram belonging to Bodinaig, by order

of

of Conby, five or Six years since.—

These I give as my true declaration.—

Sungoorapoorum Cottah is distant four Fields, north from Tavaram bound.—

The great Grand Father of the present Poligar, built a Fort within the bounds of Botinaig-noor on the lands of Putapooram and named it Sungrapoorum after himself— It was some times uninhabited and some times inhabited, two Months since they built the Fort of Sungrapooram, and inhabited it.—

L

Declaration of Suckum Naig Soolapooram, Ryots Bodinaigues

Remarks

Vide Remark on the Evidence I

The Bounds of Bodinaigoor join with Tavaram only — the bounds of Bodinaigue and Comby do not Join. —

The Bounds of the Tavaram and Bodinaigues, are thus situated, on the South side of Bodinaigoor the bound lies East and West — West to the Bottom of the Hill, and Peria Arasoo, — and east to Sevauby Cottum, thence East to a Stone, and thence eastward to Sondavaram parah. —

These are the true bounds. —

The Comby People built the Village of Chindleseroo in the bounds of Tavaram, and the Ryots of Chindleseroo by order of the Comby People, ploughed much about 20 or 30 fields, within the bounds of Pullipooram belonging to Bodinaigoor —

This I give as my true Declaration. —

Sun

M

Sungarapooram Cottah is at a distance of four Vilos north of Tavanam bounds, Sungarapa Naigue the great Grand Father of the present Poligar, built a Fort within the Bounds of Bodinaigneur on the lands of Puttepooram, and named it Sungarapooram.— It was some times inhabited and sometimes Empty— Two Months since they built the Fort Sungarapooram and inhabited it.—

M

Declaration of Alzor Shtaugar Joganoor inhabitant of Bodenaigur.—

Remarks

There is a bound between Bodenaignoor & Tavaram only—

There are no bounds between Comby and Bodenaignoor, but there are bounds between Pulli-cotta and Joganoor the Village in which I live – by order of Comby, the Pullicotta people have ploughed some lands in the Joganoor bank.—

The Village of Joganoor is in dispute between Comby & Bodenaigue – but in my opinion from the evidence of the stone G– it belongs to the Sirkar – I have other reasons also in confirmation, but not necessary here.—

The Boundary between Tavaram & Bodenaignoor is thus situated.—

South of Bodenaignoor the bound which lies East & West is Eastward to Tundoorau-dum parah, East of this is a stone at the Plain of Poodacaudo, west of which to the Bank of the Hill, and Perea Arasoo, this I heard from my ancestors, I never saw it. The others I have seen—

I explain this is an hearsay business from the man's own Confession.—

The Comby People have built three Villages in the Bounds of Tavaram named

Chendlum

Chundleseroo nealingapooram and Meenackiporam

The Ryots of Chundlesiroo have by order of the Comby People ploughed within the bounds of Putuporam, of Boonaigmoor; but I do not know how much

This I give as my true declaration.—

Singraporram Cottah is four Veeds distance, North from Tavanum bounds, Singra pir naig, the great grand Father of the present Poligar, built a Fort within the bounds of Boonaigmoor, on the lands of Putuporam & named it Singraporam, it was sometimes inhabited and sometimes empty, Two Months ago they built the Fort Singraporam & inhabited it—

N

Sonaconans Declaration of Chindleseroo of Comby Bodnaigue

Remarks

This Evidence alludes to Hyder Allys attack on Bodnaig-noor, when he assumed the Pollams the Telingaha Narrappa Naigue was a Servant of a Vinketapah to whose assistance Hyder Ally came in 1756 to Check the Contumacy of the Poligars, Hyder Ally desolated every Pollam whose Master opposed him, which Bodnaig did for some time, and fled when the Pollams were sequestred.—

Declaration

The Lands on which Sungrapooram is situated, belongs to Chindleseroo, Village of Combybollan. Sankrapa Naigue of Bodenaiguenoor built this Fort whilst I was a Child—

Jackana gows then Poligar of Comby being informed of this, prevented him, but he paid no respect to the prohibition, after this Jackana Gore Complained to Narapah Naigue, the Sirkars Man, who sent his People to stop him — they paid no respect to them, after this the sirkar became angry and pulled the Fort down.—

This is what I heard since I have known any thing. We cultivate every year south of Sankrapooram Fort, as far as the bank of the Tank, and East of the

Fort

This evidence speaks to the Land they had Cultivated, but not at all to the Bounds, that the Land has been Cultivated by the ryots of Comby, Bodinaigue admits, & thence his Complaints —

[..]t, to the north east, within our Bounds, on the West of the Tank is the Jungle full of Tygers, north thick Jungle, between the north of the Tank, and north of the Bank of the Tank is barren Ground which we have not Cultivated —

Two Months since Bodinaigues People built up Tanjerapoor and put into it Taitum Naique and Peons —

This is all, Comby ryots have not ploughed their lands, but Bodinaigues people have Ploughed four fields in our Bounds

Declaration of Seda Gour a Cotin of Combo Poligar—

Remarks

This is all hearsay evidence, nothing specific in it — he could point out no bounds whatever, but so far as the Cultivation went, he declared belonged to Comby—

Declaration

Sankarapooram Fort is in the bounds of Chindleoor Village of Comby, Sankarapooram Cotta is situated South of Patapooram of Bodinaigues, and four fields distance within our bounds, this Fort was built by the present Bodinaigues great Grand Father, named Tiromala Bodenaigue, which in the course of two or three Months the Grand Father of the present Appaguee Gour named Iaccona Gour, with the Sirkar Force pulled down, this is what I have heard but never saw — all that I know is this, that we have Cultivated all round the Fort of Sankarapooram, and we have not cultivated one field within Bodinaigues bounds but Bodenaigues people have Cultivated one or two fields in our bounds, this I give as my true declaration

Two months ago Bodenaigue built the Fort of Sankarapooram, and inhabited it. —

Declaration of Cudery Gour of Punniepoorum of Combay against Bodenaigue

Remarks	Declaration
	When I was a boy, Sungapa-naigue Poligar of Bodenaignoor by force built a fort in the bounds of Chundleseroo Village of Combay, three or four months after which, Iacana Gour Poligar of Combay, Complained to Narainapu naigue servant of the Curtakal and sent his people with those of the Sirkar, and caused the fort to be beat down, from that time to this it was uninhabitted.—
This also alludes to the attack of Hyder ally.— This evidence who declared so much against Tavanam & shewed so little, shewed still less in this dispute, there was nothing of the simblance of a Mark.—	When I became a man I knew that the Ryots of Chundleseroo Cultivated the fields all round Sungarapoorum fort, the ground whereon the fort stands, belongs to Chundleseroo, & Bodenaigue has no busines with it.—
	Two months ago Bodenaigue built up the fort of Singarapoorum, placed peons in it, and caused it to be inhabited.
	This I give as my true declaration.—

Q

Declaration of Chinty Lemmnan of Comby against Bodinaigo

Remarks

Declaration

While I was a boy with a locke of hair on my head Sungrapanaigue built a fort in the Chundlesroo Bounds — which the Combay Poligar Sacana Gour prohibited — afterwards my Poligar complained to the sirkar, and the Sirkar sent people to prevent it, which was not regarded.

Then the Sirkar became angry and went and destroyed the fort, my Poligar did not go

Vide remark on P.

From that time to this, the Ryots of Chundlesroo & Combay have cultivated on the south, north east & east of this fort, and carried away the mahsool.

Two months ago Bodinaigue built up this uninhabited fort in one night, on the Pare day in our Village & placed peons in it

The land belongs to Chundlesroo and Bodinaighe

73

no business with it.—

Our bounds lay further than this.—

This I give as my true declaration.—

I was born in the time of Cullapa Gour the father of the present Appagee Gour.—

Jaccana lived before Cullapa Gour the father of Appagee Gour.—

R

Declaration of Curtoory Rangien Prwurtue of Allinagrum

Remarks

I have great opinion of this evidence, he was formerly a man of great note in the district but oppression and age have very much reduced him.—

From the whole of this evidence it appears that Coolapa Gour of Combay in the 1st instance began the usurpation of the lands of Tavaram, after having effected a persecution against him.— which I think began on account of the Cast quarrel related on the back of Tavarams declaration.—

Declaration

I was twenty years old in the year Doondoobee A D (1741) at that time Burkee Vencut Row, on the part of the mysore Government came to take Dindigul.—

Under him was Vinkaya pundit Tafsuldar of Outam-pollam, from that time to angeruaha (1752, eleven years, the Poligars remained within their respective bounds, at that time the three Villages of Mullingapuram, Munacke-puram, and Shundlecoor did not exist, and the land belonging to them were Jungle, this Jungle alone I heard belonged to Tavaram.—

After that time in the year Angeruha 1752 Burkee Vinculrow appointed maduroo Amildar of Outtampollam, from that time to the year Dhatoo (1756/7) I was sumpretty at outampollam, at that time Tavaram & appayagoo remained within their bounds, In the year Dhatoo, when the Nabob Hyder

came

came and assumed the pollams Iweo sumprotty of Outampollam for three years, until B Hoodanea (1758/9) at that time there were no disputes between Combay and Tavaram, & the bounds of the aforesaid Villages remained Jungles.

In the year Premadee (1759/60) in the management of Arnee Ramnaig at Dindigul Soobarow was Porputteecarn at Outtampollam, his brother was Peshcar at Dindigul, the Combay people spoke to him, brought the sirkar force and drove Tavaram away to Juntupinaigs Pollam — then the Combay men built the three Villages of Mullingaporum, Minacheeporum & Chindleeroo. —

Custoory Rungeen, corroborates the assertion of Appageegour, that the Combay people built and repeopled these Villages, the Tavaram people admit it

In the year Vegea or 1773 when Meer Saheb the Manager of Dindigul came to Outampollam, Tavaram went to Dindigul, to meet him — and Complained that the Combay polligar had caused the sirkar people to turn him out of his pollam,

pollam and had possessed his bounds — meersahib restored the Tavaram Poligar his pollam & Assumed the Combay pollam, & in which he kept Poovatavem, at that time the bounds of the above three Villages belonged to Tavaram.

In the year Sobacrutoo (1781/2) when Colonel Long captured the Dindigul province, all the Poligars who had before deserted, returned to the respective Pollams, even then I heard of no dispute about the Bounds between Combay and Tavaram. —

After this in the year Plavanga (1786/7) when Tippoo Sultaun came to Dindigul the Sirkar seized and carried away the Tavaram Poligar, after this in the year sadharam (1789/90) soon after the Country was Captured, the Tavaram Poligar returned to his Pollam — to that Period only do I know any thing, since then I have heard or seen nothing. —

The Tavaram people were in possion at this time, and so long as the Poligar was in his Pollam — the Combay Poligar never attempted usurpation — it was during his absence in Syd-Sahebs time & in consequence of the tardy justice of those who managed since 1790, that it has become so great a grievance —

The Poligar was seized before Tippoo advent — and did not return until Veerodicrutoo (or 1790/1). —

Being

Bodinaigue -

Being questioned by the Sirkar as to the dispute between Combay & Bodinaigue Respecting Singapoor or Singraoort cotta. -

I know that Singraporam Fort always belonged to Bodinaigue bounds, it has been a long time empty - two months since I heard that Bodinaigues people built a fort and placed peons in it. -

The Combay people have no business with Singraporam Fort, this is what I have heard and know

True Translates of all

(Signed) T. B. Hurdis

Cpd

McIntosh

Minute thereon 18 Jany 1798.

The circumspection with which the acting Collector has entered upon the forgoing investigation of the disputed lands between the Poligars of Combay and Tavaram and between Combay and Bodinaigue, in taking the muchilkas of the parties to abide by his decision, and the energy and ability with which he has executed it, claim the Board's particular approbation and upon the documents he has transmitted they do not hesitate to offer it as their Opinion that the decision of Mr. Hurdis should be Confirmed — Agreed therefore that the foregoing report be submitted to Government with the Boards recommendation that he be authorized to make the boundaries of the Tavaram Bodinaigue and Combay Pollams Accordingly, resuming the encroachments which appears to have been made on the Circar Villages. —

The Board have also much satisfaction in observing and it is further agreed to notice to Government that Mr. Hurdis has completed the agricultural Survey of five of the Pollams — that he has effected a settlement with the Inhabitants in three of those, that have been assumed as well as

in

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in great part of the Circar lands – that his Jummabundy in the present is much higher than in the last year, and that tho' the season has been, since the beginning of November – remarkably dry and unfavorable, the Ryots seem contented and the Kists are regularly paid that when the more detailed report he has promised is received, they shall have the honor of submitting it with their remarks for Governments Consideration. —

1797 22/52 53

Edward Saunders Esq.re
President &ca &ca Members of the
Board of Revenue

Gentlemen,

1 Whilst relying on the Indulgence of the Board, to excuse an apparent delay in the transmission of this report, I feel it necessary to premise that previous to the Charge of the districts devolving on me - Necessity had induced the Committee to remove all persons who had in the two previous mainilets conducted the revenue detail.-

2 Their Substitutes were for the most part new to the Country - and had to acquire information themselves of the real State of the District before I could receive such, as might be sufficiently accurate to act upon.-

3 The deligence with which they entered on the task; and the ability with which they executed so much of it, as enabled me to form a Dehesar Settlement, is the best proof of their Competency - and it is with the view of conveying to your

your Board, some Idea of the principles on which I am acting that I transmit this report.—

4.— I am well aware that the Subject requires more detail and fuller explanations than are now sent, I content myself with these at present promising the Board more full and minute information as it can be digested.—

5. When I arrived at Dindigul the Season was too far advanced for any thing like a detailed System to be devised for the Current year. I therefore directed my Tahsildars, to assemble the Nautamcaurs and Gours of their respective Tahsildaries and invite them to rent their Villages or such parts as they had the means of Cultivating, and to be very particular in renting the dependant Villages or hamlets independant of the Mouzas they had formerly been attached to.—

6. In this attempt at a Settlement I found I had two things to guard against, the one the litigious disposition of the Natives which might cause them to outbid each other, either from pique or from the hopes of accidental advantages and the other the intrigues of the Soucars whose losses from the doing away the

Pungesawl

3 83

Pungesawl Cowle namahs had induced them, to cause an emigration of the Ryots that their own agents might become Renters on their own terms.

7 Thus circumstanced, with the view of ascertaining the Value of the Villages, so as to have a guide in the Settlement I took the Rent of 1205 according to the Pungesawl Cowle namahs the Gross Collections of the same year according to the Curnams and the average Statement of the Collections during Syd Sahibs Mamulet these I compared separately, and in the agrigate with the estimate of the produce of the last year made by my own people and thence deduced a Rent which (regard being paid to Enaums) constituted a data to act upon.

8 It will be perceived that this data must have been vague the lease was under value the accounts false the collections of Syd Saheb arbitrary and the estimate of my own people now in the district very likely imperfect.

9 Considering then the whole as defective and in those points which no assiduity could correct, I was obliged to Work with great caution,

4

caution, animated alone, by hopes of overcoming in a short time the difficulties with which I was surrounded.—

10 It then occurred, that an enquiry into the estates of individuals, would be the means of discovering whence the cause of progressive decrease of the Value of the Sirkar Villages, since Syd Saheb's time arose, as I conceived if equal means of Cultivation did exist amongst them, there could be no just reasons for admitting a reduced Rent as what was the just claim of the Sirkar.—

11 From this investigation, it appeared that the private embarrassments of the Head Inhabitants, whom the late renters had forced to give security for debts which they (the renters) had contracted, and whom they had imposed upon in the measurement of the Lands, with the view of liquedating those Sums, the Ryots as bondsmen had been obliged in part to pay and were yet in part responsible for, prevented the hope of increased cultivation, and consequent increase of revenue.—

12 To answer the Claims of the creditors of the renters, the Ryots sold their cattle, ploughs,

ploughs, and many of their implements of Husbandry this act itself, decreased the Cultivation that might otherwise be expected from the Oleoories who with less means, were yet to answer the demands against them, and apparently reduced the value of the Village to the Sircar, because the explanation of the circumstances of the Ooleoories, with respect to the means they had of Cultivation, would naturally in a detailed Settlement, induce a determination not to give a greater proportion of land, then they had the means of Cultivating—

13 When they were called upon to settle for the Current year, they pleaded inability to afford the rent demanded, from their broken circumstances, thus, for they gave the truth—an attention to their Circumstances was promised—and the investigation that detailed the conduct of the renters took place—

14 It appeared that as the circumstances of the Ooleoories, who were securities for the renters debts, to individuals, decreased solely in consequence of their being security, the renters themselves were the first to take an advantage of it they introduced the Pyekoodies (or aliens—

who

6

who as such, received the usual attention of partial exemptions of rents, these people ploughed the lands, the Ooleoorees had plouged the preceeding year, and which for the reasons before stated - they were now enabled to do.-

15.- Thence the Pyekoodees paid their rents, without incumbrance to the renters, whilst the difficulties of the Ooleoorees increased with the decline of their circumstances.-

16 To remedy their distresses, I directed that every proceeding should be stayed against them and that they should not pay one Cash of the Debts, they complained of being compelled to, until a fair and impartial investigation had taken place.-

17 This Measure whilst it gave confidence to the ryots that their circumstances would be attended to - removed also the Great obstacle to industry, and I had the satisfaction of seeing them gradually come into the terms I proposed.-

18 Adverting to the plan I proposed to myself as the foundation of the settlement - for the Current year, I beg to call the attention of the board

board to the Statements No 1 & 2 - these relate only to the Sircar Villages. -

19 I have shewn the whole of the Collections of 1205 from the Curnums account the settlement of 1205, and the Settlement made for 1206 - the Six years average of Syd Saheb, are not in this place a fair comparison, because that Statement includes Enaums, which these do not. -

20 In the Items, composing the Collection for 1205, ~~ain~~, alone, is to be considered as the fair Collection, every other head is a demand expressly contrary to order, and always a plea for delaying payment of the fair dues of the Sircar. -

21 Nothing can exhibit this in a clearer light, than a reference to the Statement No 1 whence it will appear, that the Collections of every Village in the Cusba Talook, exceeded the just demand, with the exception only of Battagoonda and Gungwarputty. -

22 Including these Villages in the aggregate, the Khaim Wassool of this Talook appears to have exceeded the Sircar demand 9 - 1 - 12 - per Cent, which assuredly left no excuse for the Renters, not paying the Sircar,

Kists,

8

Rents, particularly as those of Butagoonta and gungwarputty (Comarapillay and Appaujee pillay had Collected from the other Villages they had rented of the Sercar, more than enough to make up the apparent loss in those Villages.—

23 By this Statement it appears that the increase of this years Settlement of the Cusbah Talook on Fusly 1205 is 16-3 " ℘r Cent on the fair Collection, or ain - 19-1-10 ℘r Cent and on the Khaum Wassool or Gross Collection 5" 6" " ℘ Cent.—

24 It is a fact that the Ryots have this year lost nearly the whole of the Dry Crop, and it is also true, that the Settlement of this District, was not completed until the begining of January, the increase of rent arises from two causes, first relieving the Ooleoorees & and nautamcaurs from their load of unjust & debt, and renting to them the Villages, and 2d from directing the Pyckoodies, who had entered on the putheul Nellum, to be assessed equally with the Ooleoorees, and to enjoy usage, only for such ground as they had brought into cultivation from waste, or fallow.—

The

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25 The Settlement was made exclusive of Enaums, the detail of which, I have entered in the Dehwar accounts, It appears that they amount in this Tallook to 4904. 5. 11. or to 16. 6. 14. ꝑ Cent on the Settlement.

Vide Dehwar accounts.

26. Syd Sahebs settlement as before observed excluded the Enaums, and from the six years average of the same Villages as entered in the Statement No. 5, it appears the aggregate account Collections, were 36666. 6. 3. If the amount of the Enaums as above stated be added to the Settlement of 1206 the Total is 34,415. 5. 11. less than the six years average Cultivations, of Syd Sheb 2251. 4. 14 or 6. 5. 6. ꝑ Cent.

Vide General abstract mi Enaum A.

27 To reduce yet more the above difference the encrouchment of the Poligars on the Sircar lands in this Talook, should be noted, the Committee have fixed this as equal to 264. 4. the Survey only will determine it, and as the difference will be trifling, I do not think it necessary to shew the deduction.

28 A very great difference appears between the value of the Enaums and the Statement W by the Committee, the rate at which the Punja

land

and Nunja is therein Valued, is two high, I do not mean by this to say the ground is worthless, than what it is there rated at, but there is no ryot in the Districts who will rent ground at the price of Tshees or Goonta therein noted, and this because of the number of Soogawashes, who by holding their lands at a very low rent cause nearly a double proportion of labour, and expence to the Chittar ryots, this the Survey will correct.—

29 The Enaums were generally assumed by my direction, and this to annul the most singular abuse that ever prevailed in any Country Viz. that of Changing their lands every year, and thence the Enaumdars always ensuring to themselves cultivable or Cultivated lands.—

30 From every information that has occurred, this abuse began since the Capture of the district, they were bounded originally and the bounds are yet apparent, but the alienated lands for Enaums by the renters not being Specific as to Situation, have caused the greatest confusion in the Villages, prove inattention on the part of the Sircar, and a determination to Break through engagements on the part of the renters.—

Of

31. Of the amount Value of Enaums 4904" 5" 11" as before Mentioned 1845" 8" 10 are on the Cawelly the difference 3058" 7" 1" is devided under the Heads, Deodyem, Mozeed, Chutrum, Brummadyem – Wooliga &ca this amount was ascertained by my directing the Lands to be rented out at the same rate, with the Lands of the same soil in each Village.–

32 This Measure induced those who had Sunnuds to produce them, on their production, I endorsed them, Jary.– fully satisfied that the claim preferred was just the amount of those now free, is included in the before named Sum – but cannot be Shewn, as the regesters, are not yet completed.–

33.– The remainder has been held Jary as a Commission, rather than an Enaum, to settle this with exactness at this time is impossible, the Survey will determine the Pay of the Village Sebbendy and such other necessary expences as are attached to those Enaums, the difference (if any) accruing to the Sircar from this Plan will be brought to account in the Seway Jumma accompanied by an after explanation.–

If

34 If then the Enaums of this Talook be added to the Sircar Jumma for a Comparison with the six years Collections of Syd Saheb, it appears that the decrease of revenue in this Talook, is not wholly owing to a decrease of Cultivation, or population, but in great Measure to inattention on the part of the Sircar.—

35. It may be proper to observe here, that with the approbation of the Board, I intend apportioning to the Village Sebbendy monthly pay calculated at a percentage on the Value of the Villages, thence the revenue will be accurately ascertained, and every deduction minutely known.

36.— The Statement No. 2 exhibits as in No. 1 the Collections and Statement for 1205. the Statement for 1206 and the difference, increase, or decrease, on the several heads in the Poreacollum Outumpollam, and Cumbum Talooks.—

37 Hence it will appear that the increase on the Settlement of 1205 for Periacollum is 19.–8.–14 P. Cent on the ain 49–7–9 P. Cent, and on the Kham Waseool 38.–0.–6 P. Cent, the increase on Outumpollam, on the Settlement for 1205 is, 16–7–" P. Cent on the ain

(4) 93

55.. 5.. 3.. p^r Cent, and on the Kham Wassool 43.. 3.. 14 p^r Cent. In Cumbum the increase is very difficult to determine, but in an amaunee Collection, bringing to account as much as appears to have been realized to the Sircar, exclusive of Charges (as the Settlement is now made exclusive of Charges) for the Comparison it appears that the increase of this Talook, on the Settlement of 1205 is 96.. 7.. 6.. p^r Cent, the ex increase on the Ain 13.. 7.. 13 p^r Cent, and that there is a decrease on the Kham Wassool of 8.. 9.. 13.. p^r Cent.–

38. It is to be observed, that the rents for 1206 are in part composed of grain, and that the estimated price, of the quantity stipulated for, is annexed to the Jumma Nuckdaut, for the Comparison, It may be objected to as unfair, and as a grain Settlement, is more dependant on the Seasons, than a Money Settlement; It may become a question whether the Settlement is, or is not, likely to be realized.–

39 I shall state my reasons for acceeding to the grain Settlement, and Submit the propriety of it, to the board.–

The

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40. The Tahsildar of these Talooks informed me of the very great difficulty he had with the Mahjens of Periacollum, in making the Settlement, and desires I would come to periacollum that I might be convinced, he had left nothing undone to carry the orders he had received from Mr Harington and Myself into execution.—

41 On my arrival there, I found the Nautameaurs had entered into a Combination & which five of the Heads had ratified, by oath, at the Pagoda, that they would submit to an Aumaunee Management only— I summoned them to the Cacharee, and endeavoured to reason them into a better understanding of their own interest, to induce a Money Settlement but without effect.—

42 It struck me that this combination was the effect of the Dubashes, or Soucars, intrigue, and their Dernier resort for the purpose of securing the large sums they had in the district and which could assuredly be better & effected by an Amaunee Management, than any other, if the principle of division that had attained at Cumbum under the two late aumildars were permitted to be in effect here

In.

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Vide Dehwar accounts

43. In Consequence an attention to the Circumstances of Individuals, became as in the Cuoba Talook the first object, and the relief proposed for their embarrassments was in effect, the accomplishment of the Settlement which was Stipulated at so much grain for the Nunja, and so much money for the Poonja, as is expressed in the Dehwar accounts.—

44. The grain was estimated at the average bazar price, of the season, the Consideration that induced Concession on my part, was the certainty of being able to consume it in Dindigul, to which place if conveyed, the difference of price would cover the expence of Carriage.—

45. The Nautaumcaurs, I found could not pay a Money Settlement, for the Nunja lands, their incapacity arose 1st from want of consumption in Consequence of the real great decrease of Population 2nd from the difficulty of export in Consequence of the want of Carriage, and 3rd from the very great quantity of grain they had Mortgaged to Dubashes, and Soucars, and which they could not sell but at the price the Mortgage directed.—

This

46.- This last was the heaviest grievance, the money lenders would suffer the grain to be sold at their own price only, and as sold, the ryots received credit for it, thus the sale was generally protracted to increase the amount interest, the Ryots paid so the daily Batta to the Soucars Gomastahs, and their accounts made up in some instance monthly, but generally quarterly, whilst they apparently exhibited inevitable poverty speciously threw them more and more into the clutches of the avaricious.-

47 Their circumstances being known, and real cause of attention appearing in their case, I deemed it necessary to receive what I could be assured of, willingly from them, rather than by rigorous conduct, exact an agreement for a Money Settlement, which I am positively convinced, could not have been fulfilled.-

48 The greatest difficulty in according to the grain rent, was the want of a Granary or Store room in those districts, farthest from Dendigul, to lay it in as the keeping it according to the Country mode, at the expence of the ryots would have been injustice towards them, and ultimately

a

(5)

a considerable Loss to the Sircar.— 97

49 To avoid this I directed the large choultry of the Pagoda at Outampollam, to be cleaned and repaired for the grain of Cumbum, and Outampollam Talooks, the expence of which, will be within 400 Chuckrams, which will be more than repaid by future convenience, and Whilst it relieves the ryots from the responsibility of care for the Sircar Grain, preserves it from theft, and the weather.—

50 The Soucar and Dubash transactions, are great Causes of decreases of Cultivation, there are however, two other causes, a greater and greatest, which I shall here detail to your board.

51 From East to West on the Southern boundary of the Districts are the Culler Nauts, or what regulation the Nabobs Aumildars have amongst them, I cannot find out, but I attribute the decrease of population in Andiputty, Goondalpoorum, Tamburcollum, Malmungalum Keelmungalum, Allengarum, and Verpandy, very much to their irruptions and Merciless conduct.—

52.— These are aided by the several — pitty.—

18

petty Poligar of the Tinnavelly province, and since the time of Syd Saheb, the andeputty Talook, from yielding a revenue of between 7 or 8000 Chuckrams, has sunk to the rent 630 for the Current Settlement, and that Settlement an increase of near 33 per Cent on the Jumma Wassool of 1205.-

Vide Dehwar accounts-

53 I state this talook in particular for such, it is although entered as a Village in the Dehwar accounts) as having suffered more from these Marauders than any other, it is entirely deserted, and a complete Jungle in every direction from Periacollum to the Madura Naud

54.- Guntup Naignoor which bounds it on the west, is almost in the same condition, for the Colleries have as little care for the Poligars as for the Sircar.-

55.- I have represented the licentiousness of their Conduct to the Madura Aumeldar both by letter and personally, when I was at Madura in February, but I cannot obtain the least satisfaction, indeed the only thing that bore a semblance of truth in what the nabobs people said, was that they knew not what to do.-

56.- This scandalous want of a Bundobust

Bundobust in the Nabobs Country, occasions a double loss on the Companys territory, first from the ruin occasioned by the loss of property, and Ryots, and 2^{ndly} from the increase of sibbendy expence, to preserve what they are pleased to leave.—

57 The greatest cause of decrease of population and Cultivation, is the ruin of the anicuts tanks and Nullahs, in these districts, the temporary repairs have ever been an expence without profit, and a Waste of time and Money.—

58. The Shoorulear takes its rise in the Mountains above Goodalore, and runs almost in a direct line though the three talooks of Cumbum, Outampollam, and Periacolum, It is joined from the north by several small rivers, and by the Viguam, about nine Miles S.E. of Veerapandy.—

59 On the Banks of this river are situated the Sircar Villages, and hamlets, every one of which, has an anicut. a Nullah or a tank- but every one of which are now useless from the want of necessary repairs.—

60 The anicuts of Cumbum, Outampollam, Chinnamanoor, Mokeanootta, Sheleamputty

Verapandy,

Verapandy and Allenagaram, I examined myself, that of Chinnamanoor required a little repair only, the others are in such State, that unless the most Substantial repair be directly made to them, to the others, in the estimate and the Nullahs, a revenue from these districts must not be expected.—

Vide No.

61 The estimates of the repairs, I shall transmit so soon as they are prepared, and so trusting your Board will approve, I have directed the Works of Cumbum and Outampollam to be directly entered upon.—

Vide Dehwar accounts—

62 With respect to the Enaums of this district amounting to 2773. 3. ½ or 13. 4. 15. p.r Cent on the Settlement, I have directed the disposal of them as in the Cuba Tallook. It appears from the Statement A that the talook of Periacollum upon the average of Six years Collection of Syd Sheb, yielded 24,915. 9. 7¾ and the Settlement of 1206 including Enaums amounts only to 16,997. 1. 3¼ less, Syd by 7918. 8. 4½ or 13. 7. 13. p.r Cent.—

Vide General abstract A the Enaums—

63 By the same Statement A Outampollam including its Enaum Lands, amounting to 2629. 4. ½ or 43. 4. 15. p.r Cent, appears

to

to have decreased on the present Settlement 252 9-
0„ 12¼ or 19„ 7„ 5„ ⅌ C.t Cent, and Cumbum the
Enaums of which, are 572⅞„ 3„ 6„ or 37„ 5„ 5„ ⅌ C.t
Cent, on 1206 has decreased 974„ 9„ 12½ or 13„
3„ 10 ⅌ Cent.-

64. — Hence if the Calculation of the Settlement of Fusly 1206, no Enaum be allowed a just Comparison, with the Six years average or gross Collections, of Syd Saheb from the Sircar lands it will appear that the decrease revenue of the Sircar districts is 16„ 6„ 9„ ⅌ C.t Cent.-

65.- This failure is in part ascreable to a further cause Viz.t the withdrawing of the numerous Sibbendy which were kept up by Syd Saheb, and the number of horses, and brood mares which at the same time that they caused a great consumption of the produce very much swelled the Value of the grain in the Curnams accounts because such as was sold to the Sibbendy was retailed at a price in advance on the bazar & the Peons were obliged to receive it in lieu of the money they had bargained for.-

66. I do not apprehend however that the decrease of revenue would have been so great as

22

as it now appears, had the anicuts been kept in repair, in proof of this position I beg to call the attention of the Board to the Villages of Chinnamanoor, and Sheliamputty, the former rented out by Mr. Warington including Enaums, is more than the average Collections by Syd Saheb 752. 9. 15. or 30. 0. 12. P Cent the latter rented by me 570. 5. 11. the Value of the grain on the former is computed at 3½ fanams P Collum, of the latter at 3 only for comparison, therefore if the grain at Sheliamputty be valued as the grain in Chinnamanoor the increase on Syd Saheb is equal to 222. 2. 6. or 32. 6. 14 P Cent.

Vide Comparative Statement no Enaum.

67 The Nauttamicars of the Villages, repaired the anicuts, Sheliamputty is done in too slight manner to last, and Chinnamanoor requires it what will render it water proof; what has been done shews that the Ryots will not leave their Villages, provided there be wherewith to feed and employ them.

68. Substantial repairs of the anauts, Nullahs and Tanks, will assuredly induce a return of the Ryots, and again render the Country productive. People from Mallyallum requested

Cowle

Cowle from me in the Cumbum District, on condition of repairs being made and many who had emigrated to the neighbouring pollams promised to return.—

69 It has been said the Poligars have forced the Sircar Ryots into their pollams, this may be partly true but the real cause was, the neglect of the Sircar, in not looking to cultivation of the Country.—

70 Year after Year the Ryots ploughed the Nunja Lands, a promising Crop appeared in the wet Season, but the moment they depended on their Anicuts & Nullahs to ripen the grain, every hope was lost, and they had their labour only for their pains, these repeated disappointments proving not only a loss of labour, but a Considerable expence for Seed and Cattle, made the Ryots wander, broken circumstances caused them to emigrate from the Sircar lands and the Pollams, with an easy cowle appropriate to their condition, were open for them.—

71 I shall in another place, shew in vindication of the Poligars, that force is not necessary to induce the Sircar Ryots, to quit their

Villages,

Villages and go to Pollams, and thence take occasion to shew, that those who have so remarked, and so stated it, as the Cause of Emigration, were either extremely ignorant of the management obtaining under a poligars Government, or were misinformed by their Dubashes, for the purpose of covering some iniquitous intrigue.—

72.— In the subsequent Statements No. 3 & 4 I have only inserted the last years gross Collections, in Opposition to this years Settlement, the Pollams of Yerriadoo, Madoor & Shokamputty, from one Tahsildary, the increase of the first on the Kham Mahsool of 1205 is 2756„ 0„ 2½ or 42„ 3„ 2„ ℔ Cent, of the 2nd 1792. 6 8½ or 75„ 4„ 3„ ℔ Cent, and of the 3rd 1380„ 6„ 6„ or 77„ 4„ 2„ ℔ Cent.

73 This looks well, and is the fact, but it is proper to examine what the real increased Value is to the Government, and how far it goes in liquidation of the balance outstanding against these Pollams, from the above Statement No. 3 & 4 the aggrigate average increase is equal to 63„ 7„ 3½ ℔ Cent.—on last years Gross collections.—

The Peishcush of Yeriadoo was Chs.—6700„ „ „

Madoor.—

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Masoor	4100 " – " – " –
Shokamputty	3000 " – " – " –
	13,800 " – " – " –
The aggregate of the land settlement 1206 is	16733 " 8 9
thence the increase is	2933 – " 8 " 9 –
The Syer and Sundries	1846 – 7 – "
Leaving total	3780 – 5 " 9 –
Whence deduct estimated Charges	1800 – " – "
	1980 – 5 – 9 –

remain as the real increase to Government and this remainder is for proportionate part payment of the following balances due from the different pollams

Fusly 1205	Yerriadoo Cht.			5757 – 5 – 15
Fusly 1203	Masoor	4100 " – " – "		
1204	Do.	2296 – 7 – 4		
1205	Do.	4100 " – " – "		10,496 – 7 – 4 –
Fusly 1203	Shokamputty	1800 " – " – "		
1204	Do.	1642 " 8 " 12		
1205	Do.	3000 " – " – "		6442 – 8 – 12 –
				22,697 – 1 – 15 –

Whence it appears that residue if collected, is equal to the discharge of 8 " 7 " 4 " Per Cent on the agregate balance above Shewn –

74 To Shew each proportion, would be

be introducing a detail of calculation wholly unprofi-
table, I therefore decline it.—

75. The Enaums of these Talooks amount-
(Vide Dehwan accounts.) ing to 1608.4.6½ or 96 2 ⅌ Cent have been held
jary, and will be allowed to to remain without a
deduction, until the Survey determine their actual
Value, the right of tenure and the necessary Village
Sibbendy—and this in the hope of binding the interest
of the Nautamears, more closely to the Companys
Government.—

76. These districts are capable of much
improvements, but there is one reason always to
fear a defalcation of revenue, this Originates with
the Nuttem Poligar, Lingum Naig, and the nest
of theeves in the district of Armaugan belonging
(Vide Map No 2 of Dindigul.—) to the Nabob, about six Miles distant east from
Punjentangee, within the Hills, this district at the
Southend has connection with Pirmal Nauts, from
whence the Colleries plunder and murder the
Inhabitants with impunity.—

77. The Statement No 5 exhibits the
gross Collections from Deodanaputty Pollam,
in 1195 Fusley, by Syd Saheb, the Poligars a
Collections in Fusley 1205, and the Statement
for

for 1206. whence it appears that the Settlement for Current Fusley bears an increase on 1205 of 35. 7/8 per Cent altho from the Collections made by the Poligar, the Sircar from the land rent, will not derive half of the stated peishcush.—

78.— Since Fusley 1202 this Pollam has been in arrears to the Sircar, and has ever been a Matter of Serious contention, between the dispossessed Poligar Nelladadoo, and the late Poligar of Sandiore, Gopia Naigue, Poojaury Naigue, the deceased Poligar ever kept his peishcush regularly paid up, whence I judge, that had the Pollam been properly attended to, there would have been proceeds equal to the peishcush.—

The balance of this Pollam due for

Fusley 1202 . . 2025.—"—"

1203. 3500.—"—" 5525.—"—"

this during Gopia Naigs administration

under the Maumilet of Poojaury Naig

the Balance for Fusly 1204 . . 1860.—"—"

1205. 3100.—"—" 4960.—"—"

which added to the arrears of the previous possessor, leaves a balance due to the Sircar of 10,485.—6.—"

79 To discharge this accumulated

Balance

2-8

Balance and provide for the Peshcush of the Current year, are the probable proceeds of the Pollam, amounting as follows

Balance of Land Rent	1479"—2"—"
Amount of Customs	260"—"—"
	1739"—2"—"

80 The Settlement for the Current year was made in November by my Tahsaldar, the Poligar had made none, his Collections enterely arbitrary, were rendered more rapacious from the desperate State of his affairs, the Tahsildar was obliged in justice to give Moojera to the Inhabitants for what they had paid, but the Villages were assessed for the rents Specified in the Statement, and the Money that had been paid to the Poligar was Specified in their Muchelga, as part payment of the Demand for the Current Year—

81 The Enaums of this Pollam are all jarry the assuming them during this year & with view of regulating them could most probably alarm the Inhabitants and Certainly be productive of no benefit to the Sircar, this Pollam is improveable but it will take much time er it yields to the Sircar, what it did in 1595 to

de Dehwar account

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109 27

to Syd Saheb –

82 The Statement No. 6. will shew your Board the Comparison of last years Gross Collection, and the Current Settlement for Sundevor, whence an increase appears on last years Collections of 7 p. 5. 7 p. Cent and on the Ain 25. 8. 4 1/4 –

83 The balance due from this Pollam on its assumption was 1160 C. Chuckrams – the apparent gain to Government, is equal to 780. 2. " for this fusly whence the Charges Collection are to be deducted, the Collections which were made for 1205 as they appear from the Statement K of the Committee, above the Charges for the pollam amount to 627 p. 2. " which Sum added to the Amount difference before expressed and allowing fairly for the Charges Collection for the present year, will on collection being made, more than liquidate the balance. –

84 – It has appeared to me from the Record that Gopia Naigue, had some hope given him of being reinstated so soon as his balance was discharged, and he has lately come from the Madura Nauts into the Cunnevaudy Pollam, as I am informed with the view to claim the Pollam, he came in

to

to me after requesting Cowle at Buttagoonta, and returned to bring his Wife and family, with the positive promise of throwing all under the protection of the Sircar.—

85. The agents of Mootoo Verah, have I fear influenced him to break his promise as he has not yet been with me, the business is more grievous as he is said to be a very good Man, and he certainly since I have been at Dindigul does not appear to have been directly or indirectly concerned with the Colleries.—

86. The bad Policy of restoring Pollams has been shewn by the Committee, and I trust your board will not think it improper to keep it, but should the propriety of the thing be doubted it may yet be retained on account of the balance due by him for Deodanaputty.—

87. The Statement No. 7. Shews the Kham Wassool of 1205 Fusley and the Current Settlement for 1206 in the Nellacotta pollam whence an increase appears of 46„ 2„ 11/2 ℔ Cent this increase arises partly from the assumption of the Condachar Enaums, the Peons going off with the Poligar, and not returning, the Ryots

See Statement No. 7.—

were

were with some difficulty induced to come to a Settle-
-ment for them.—

88. Independant of this, however the Jum-
-ma was much increased, on the last years Collection
and bundobust in this Pollam has been better estimated
than in the others because the Ryots generally in-
-clined to the Sircar when the Tanks, anicuts, and
Nullahs are repaired an increase of 25 ₽ Cent
May be expected in the Course of three years.—

89 On the assumption of the Pollam &
the balance due was 3688. 0. 25. the Current years
Pesheush 5900 Making 9588. 0. 25 due on accou-
of 1206. the Poligar had Collected 3429. 9. 4 &c
which deducted from the Current Jummah-
-bundy leaves a Total of 7875. 5. 4. whence the
Charges collection being deducted the part paym-
-ent of the arrear is to be provided for.—

90. It is evident this pollam could
well afford every Cash of Peishcush regularly, &
but it has appeared that the Poligar has been under
the influence of some worthless bramins, who by
encouraging every expence tending to hurt the
Pollam, and debilitate the Poligar, have Completely
ruined him.—

This

91.- This is very likely to be the case with the Cunnevaudy Poligar, whose Predaun, has so possessed himself of the managment of the Pollam as to leave him nothing more than the name, I have Opened his eyes to the danger and shewed him his situation but the impression is too slight, in comparison the pleasures of the chace or recreation with Tumblers and dancing Girls to whom he devotes the whole of his time.-

92. From the Statement No. 8 your Board will perceive the Comparison between the Gross Collections of the Pylney district of the last year, and the Settlements for the Current fusley.- Vide Statement No. 8

93.- As this Jumma was made on Enaums it became Necessary to distinguish the difference of increase, between the actual assessment, and what regard being paid to Enaums may be called ain.-

94 Hence it will in the aggregate appear an increase in the Gross Collections of 1805. 26. 2. 2. Per Cent, and deducting the amount Enaums, on what may be considered ain 11. 2. 12. ½ Per Cent.-

The

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113

95 The whole of the Enaums of this distric were assumed to detect Specifically, the alienations that has taken place since the capture of the District, as none save those for which there remain Sunnuds could be claimed as rights, as the Gours and other Enaumdars, who could best assert their claims were absent, and as according to their own laws the Sircar is proprietor of land and effects, to which no claimant appear, I directed the whole to be entered into the Sircar Jummabun-dy having upon the above principles constituted what I conceived the perfect right in the Sircar.

96 This became a Matter of Contention between the Nautamcars, who returned on my Cowle in October, and myself at the time of Settlement they demanded their Ooliga Enaums as rights, on the plea of those holding them being Sircar Servants and that doing the duty of their Station entitled them to the emoluments of it, they were informed in answer that having been absent from their duty, they were not considered as Gours that the appointment of Gour and other Village Sibbendy, rested with the Sircar, and if they were permitted to act as

such

such in future, their conduct alone would determine what proportion of favour the Sircar should shew them.—

97 They left me with this answer as a reason for thus keeping the Enams, and entering them in the Jummabundy, I must observe that the same practice of Changing lands, prevalent as before shewn in the Cusba Talook, had also prevailed here, with an exception however which rendered strictness and vigilance in the Sircar, more necessary.—

98 This was that the change of Enaums lands was not confined to the Specific Village but that many Gours claimed Enaums in Villages, four or five Garries distance from the those of which they were the Chiefs, and founded this extraordinary claim on the convenient plea of mamool.—

99 This whilst it shewed me the insufficiency of system, that had obtained under the Poligar, and previous amildars, gave me a satisfactory proof that in retaining the Enaums, I violated no merassee either according to their laws, or our own, neither

could—

would they consider me as oppressive, in doing away a Custom which supineness or worse in the Sircar &c had to the great confusion of accounts and loss to the Revenue, Scandalously Suffered to exist.—

100 The Assumption and retaining of the Enaums without making a just allowance for the Village Sibbendy is highly inexpedient to remedy this I propose with satisfaction of the Board to pay an apportioned p^r Centage from the extra Revenue to such officers of the Village as may be adequate to its internal police.—

101 The Seway Jumma will arise from two Collections first from the collections at the Pagoda during the feast, and secondly from the rent of the Villages, heretofore attached to the Pagoda, rented this Fusley in Money, and Grain for C/ Chuckrums 5155. 4. 8.

Vide Deostan Statement No. 9.—

Vide Tusdeek for Pylney No. 9.—

Whence deduct amount Specified in the tusdeek .... 2740.— " — " —

leaves a total of .... 2415.— 4. 8.—

from which Total, and amount collected at the Pagoda I beg leave to provide for the Village Sibbenby.—

102.— On reference to the Dehwar account or abstract, your Board will perceive the Ooliga

maunians

96

maunians amount to 5887„ 7„ 0 these alone when regulated are to be considered as absolutely necessary and the provision for that amount from the balance of the Doostannum lands, is easy, the amount Bree= mmadyem 503„ 8„ „ is highly exceptionable 1st from its being the latest alienation from the district, the Poligar not having allowed what is stated as such, Secondly as favoring that race which from its per= tinacity and influence ought ever to be kept under, and thirdly from that favor in keeping their lands freehold, it increases the labour and expence of living to the most deserving of the hindoos the Shuders

103 I do not however propose to retain the whole without a provision for Claimants but I mean to deny all who cannot produce a Sunnud for exemption and to give to them Rozina as proposed in the minutes of the Superior Board

104 The Deodya lands amounting to 758„ 4„ 15„ appear from enquiry to be aliena= tions chiefly since the assumptions of the District. It is very fair to conclude that the same inequality for the necessary expence of the grasm Deostans, obtaines as in the lands Claimed for the great Pagoda, this is to be particularly ascertained

ascertained and the necessary expence for the Current year is to be paid from the Seway Jumma.—

105.— It has before been shewn to your Board that from the statement No. 8 the increase on 1205 is 26. 2. 2. ℔ Cent mi Enaum and 11. 2. 12¼ ℔ Cent Seway Enaum — these Comparisons are hardly right, It is to be remarked the comparison is made with the Gross Collections, not with a Settlement, nor with the Sircar share of an Amauny Management.—

106. It appears from the Statement H of the Committee, that the Peons collections in grain and Money equalled 5862. 8. 9 these peons on the disappearance of Iyengar took service with Verupatchee, Sackragherry, Dellicotta and the Munglum Poligars — the unquiet state of the Country had caused the desertion of those who directed its cultivation, and the Condachars Enaum land, whence these collections were made was left fallow, and has so continued the whole year.—

107. To make the comparison just the amount Condachar Enaums, should be deducted from the Kham Wassool of last year, and the amount Enaums—

Enaums now included in the Barez of 1206 should be also deducted, the difference will be the true increase

108 From the Statement No. 8 it will appear that the Condachar Enaums amounting to 5862. 2 when deducted leave a total of 15,688. 4 7. and the amount Oliga &c. Mauniams deducted from the Current Settlement leave the total 23982. 4 8. the difference which is the true increase is 8293. 7. 4. or 52. 8. 10 1/2 p Cent -

109 The comparison between the Current Summabundy and the gross Collections of 1195. under Syd Saheb, I have exhibited in Statement A whence it appears that the Settlement for Fusley 1206. is less than the Collections of 1195 Fusley, by 1049. 4 9 3/4 or 3. 8. 8 3/4 p Cent

Vide Statement A

110 The Settlement of this district was chiefly owing to the exertions of the Nagaraputty Gour Mauriapah who relying, on the promises I had given him in favor of the deserted Gours, gave them that confidence which induced their return -

111 The districts of Maumbarra goodum, Yerracotta, I cannot speak of with any certainty, the difficulty I have had in persuading

the

Vide Dehwar accounts the Ryots to remain in their Villages, and to counteract the intrigues of Verupatchee, in the Goodum district, and the Poligar of Yerracotta in that Pollam tho productive of some effect in retaining them they have prevented my making as yet, such enquiry as would have been satisfactory to myself—

112. The Dehwar accounts of these districts will show what I have done, the Inhabitants have given their Muchelgas for rents as expressed therein, but I have reason to think in some Instances in the Yerracotta Pollam fear induced them to consent to more than they can afford and from the influence of the Poligar who plunders very frequently in spite of every precaution I think the settlement will not be wholly realized—

113. Upon a General View of the Dindigul province, I am induced to think the revenues have fallen off more from the custom that obtained of admitting Pykoodies, which derives itself from the decrease of the Value of the land, in Consequence of the ruin of the Tanks and Anicuts) than any other cause, this produces an artificial desertion of Villages, for the

the purpose of the Inhabitants of the one cultivating the Lands, of another at the partial exemptions usage allows.—

114. The Survey so far as it has gone consums this Opinion, I apprehend great difficulty in breaking through the abuse, I was fortunate enough to check it in the Current settlement, because the ground was tilled, and the seed sown, and I insisted exemptions should be made for specific lands only, but fear rather than choice induced concession on the part of the Pyckoodies.—

115.— The assurances I have given the Meerasdars and Ryots, that the Object of the survey is more to equalize than increase assessment, will I trust produce the good effect I wish, particularly as the Measure has apparently made a division between the Bramins and the Shuders, who now expect such portion of the Nunja Lands, as may be adequate to their Means of Cultivation, which before it had been the invariable rule to give wholly to the Bramins.—

116. Of the intended plan, in pursuance

the

the object, your Board shall be advised, when it Toddycomboo and its dependancies are finished, the detail and registers of which, shall be sent for your approbation.—

1 The Minutes of the Superior Board and Board of Revenue dated 14th. November, 23rd. December, and 5th. January, direct a particular attention to the Cawelly, with the view of rendering it useful to the Country, and a real protection to travellers.—

2nd. I conceived the effecting an agreement between the Sircar and Poligar, which would shew the Poligar his true Interest, and by a combination of that Interest with the Sircar, secure to him his just Russooms, and to the Circar the performance of Service, the means best calculated to answer the Wishes of Government.—

3rd. The Poligar of Combay came to Dindigul about the middle of February, and as he appeared to me a man less jealous of innovation than the other Poligars, provided that innovation did not strike direct, at his interest, I hinted to him the condition on which I would restore him the Cawelly he claimed on Mr. Haringto

Cunaitnama.—

42

Carnaitnama.—

4th. That every thing might be well weighed in his mind, and that I might be enabled to judge, whether if disapproving he would attempt to make a party among the other Poligars in the Valley to thwart my Plans, I gave him 14 days to Consider what I had said to him, requiring him to produce every objection that might occur to him, in an open and Candid manner promising at the same time that he should have strict and impartial justice, and assuring him that every thing he had a just and equitable claim to, I would recommend should be given up to him.—

5. I had summoned all the Poligars on that side to meet me at Periacollum, on the 15th March, all attended excepting Bodi Naig— Illness prevented him, and he sent his infant son with his appology.—

6th. I had much pleasure in finding the Poligars more unreserved than when I before met them, they appeared to state their grievance with propriety, and with confidence that they would be attended to, the Predaun of Guntup Naig

Tavaram

Tavaram for Bose Naig, yerrasulkanoor, and the
Poligar of Coimbay, petitioned for the restoration of
their Cawellies.–

7th They were informed their Cawellies
should be restored, but that a reforme in them was
absolutely necessary, that this might take place they
were directed to send their Concoplies to the Huzzoor,
that an investigation of every Claim might be
made from their own accounts.–

8th They agreed to this and all were
at liberty to retire to their Pollams, the Predaun
of Guntup Naig, and the Poligar of Combay ex-
cepted, the latter I questioned on the subject before
hinted at on Dindigul, I found he had not
mentioned the business to any of the other Poligars
and that he was well disposed to receive the
Cawelly on such terms as I might direct.–

9th The Predaun of Guntup Naignoor
on being informed of the outline, said that as he
had ever been obedient to the orders of the Sircar
so he would act with obedience in this point.–
It appeared to me that being together a conver-
sation with the other Poligars, might undo
every fair promise that was now made, and
that

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that I might have the means of ascertaining the truth of my suspicion, I directed him to be at Outampollam with his accounts on the 25 to which place all the other Poligars were summoned

10th Appauya Gour of Combay was ordered to have the whole of his Cawelly in readiness to be mustered, and as his accounts were allready, I determined to receive his muchelga at outampollam, I gave him what I wished him to sign, and we canvassed every point of it, he appeared satisfied, his Peons were mustered - the Sherogars appointed, the stations fixed, and he without any hesitation signed the mucheliga.—

Vide translation No

11 The other Poligars also attended at outampollam, and the Predaun of Guntup Naig, who did not however bring his accounts but said he would depend entirely on the accounts in the possession of the Village Curnums and requested the settlement might be delayed as little as possible.—

12th This complimentary sort of delay, appeared to be the subtle effect of consultations with his own people, and to

militate

128 457

militate much against my intentions, but as the Poligar of Combay had acceded to my measures, a way was opened for the attainment of the end proposed, I therefore dissembled my vexation, and directed the Predauns attendance at Dindigul (as the Poligar is an infant) for the purpose of settling the demand for Cawelly, and Causing the Muchelga to be signed, intimating at the same time my displeasure would be the Consequence of any wilful delay.—

13th. Your Board were apprized under date 16th February of the outline of the Regulation

Vide Translate No.—

this of necessity under went some alteration, but in the Muchelga given by Appajee Gour, I believe every thing is provided for, and from what is therein written, that the most essential points are secured.—

14th. It has appeared on the investigation, that the Cawelly Lands were like the other Enams, Charged yearly at the pleasure of the Poligar, altho some had been chuck bundy — hence whatever revenue arose to the Sircar, the Poligar was always sure of the full value, or produce of as much Land as he was pleased to

say

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say was his Enaum, the Shudundrum also, was arbitrarily assessed, and the Ryots never had the mean of assisting themselves—

15th. This induced my determination to retain all the Enaum Lands, and to collect all the Russooms, by so doing the Ryots were freed from the interference of the Poligar, and were under one, instead of a devided authority—

16th. It had for some time past been understood that the Cawelly lands and Russooms, were for service to be performed according to the will of the Cawelligar, rather than the order of the order of the Governing power, I conceived that it was very material to impress the Cawellegars, it was the previlege of the Sircar to direct and their duty to perform that their lands and Russooms were on such tenure only, and that on the Condition of performance of service agreeable to order from the Sircar only, would their claims to the Cawelly be acceeded to.—

17th. The rates of Pay to the Peons, and Sherogars varied much, this variation made the proceeds to the Poligar greater, whilst it materially affected the rents to the Sircar, the

Peons.—

Peons of the Village Cawelly, received a very small rate of Pay, but in amends were previliged by their Masters to take from the ryots almost what they pleased, hence the Shusundrum and the money Collections in respect to the expence for the Village & Cawelly became, nearly a Clear gain to the Poligar.—

18th. The greater hardship on the ryots was that whether they cultivated the Cawelly Land or not, they had to make up to the Cawelligars the value of their previleges, Hence they not only deprived the Sircar of that labour which would have caused an increase to its rents but absolutely rendered precarious the payment of that part they were pleased to leave for the Sircar.—

19th. These considerations induced my determination to establish the rates of pay and to pay them from my treasury, and to make the fine arbitrary on the employment of any Sircar Ryot, under them in any Manner whatever, this I intend to apportion to the actual loss of labour in a general manner, and Collecting the Cawelly revenue myself ensures (so far as it will go an immediate liquidation of any loss of Village

rents

Combination of Interest might not be effected, were the Circar to Collect the Cawelly fees, and to pay the Poligars an annual sum, as Watchers, at this time I think the Collecting according to what they call established custom, and transferring to them the surplus after paying the Peons, more likely to conciliate them, so as to render the introduction of any further amendment, easier in future, than if the whole Charge was now put into execution.—

26th. The offering them an annual specific sum for their previleges (which is acknowledging and purchasing the right we disallow) calculated on the actual nett Amount received, averaged on the five years last past, would not be accepted as the equivalent, for this reason; heretofore the Sircar Ryots Cultivated the Cawelly lands under controul of the Poligar, His interferen[ce] is forbid and his people are offered Cowle to cultivate the Enaums, thence, the labour of the Sircar ryots is Confined to Sircar Lands, and thence an increase to the Tusooms, both in Money and grain, in proportion to the increased cultivation.—

I

27th I have before observed the heads of the money Collection are extremely objectionable & your Board will observe that whenever the Sircar is disposed to pay attention, whether to cast labour or rents, the Poligar according to mamool makes his indefinite exaction, and thence destroys the intention of the Sircar.—

28th It does not appear to me that the Poligar of Combay has a claim to the Cawelly of Cumbum, Goodalore, Poodooputty or Hunmunt putty, to Makean Cotta and outumpollam, he has but for the preceeding four, the plea of mamool which he urged strongly, doesnot appear in his favour.—

29th The Inhabitants of the Cumbum talook, were formerly protected by their own Poligars but this ha~~s~~ scarcely been heard of since the sequestration of Cumbum and Goodalore by Hyderally in the year Pervovah or 5756. the claim of appajee Gour rests more upon Mr Waringtons letter to him, than any thing, beside your Board, must determine, whether the Cawelly evil, should exist here, or whether the Inhabitants should live in constant apprehension.—

apprehension of being plundered (as opportunity may offer by a disappointed Poligar —

30th. A referrence to the Cawelly Statement will detail the extent of previlege, to which, this Poligar lays Claim, and will naturally induce a Consideration of the amount Peshcush he pays the Comparison of which, with the demand on account of the Cawelly will Show that, he not only holds his lands free, but that his probable predatory Conduct (considering him as Poligars are generally considered) is bought off by the difference and that difference amounting to near 52 ⅌ Cent above the Value of his tribute —

31st. The details of the whole Cawelly were taken from the Ryots assisted by the Curnams from every information, I have gleaned, there appears an imperfect right to the Enaums land on the tenure of Service and the bounds which in some places I understand yet remain, are corroborations of it. —

32nd. ...... The deduction of Chai of one two or three colloms of Grain, I do not consider as a fair Claim of the Cawelligaur, I understand that the Village watchers of the Grain heaps were

proportionate to the quantity heaped, and that these watchers have received it independant of the Cawellgaur, thus that which was before gratuitous to the Toties, is now exacted as a right by the Poligar.—

33.rd The money Collections must have had their origin in arbitrary exaction, I conceive the proof of this to rest in the difference of Tax collected by each Poligar, for has there been at any time a defin'd right over these particular Items, regularity of assessment would in my Opinion have been a presumptive proof of it, whereas the present irregular demand induces me to suppose, the whole has been extorted by force and confirmed by fear.—

34.th From every consideration of the mamool right on which the Poligars claim to hold the Village Cawelly in this province, I have no hesitation to admit it, but under this Idea that the Enaums is dearly for Specific service, and that so long as this service is performed according to will, and order, so long only does the right exist.—

Hence

35th. Thence I do not conceive the assuming them an infraction of Privilege on the supposition of will because the Government is best judge of means, for affording protection to its Ryots, neither can I suppose it injustice towards them, if acting contrary to order by not preventing the outrages which daily happen, the Sircar assume to itself these Enaums for the Specific Service, they are either unwilling or unable to perform. –

36th. I am of opinion the Cawelly of this district ought to be in the hands of Government, and the Poligars interference cut off, it is submitted to your Board how far the Muchelga I have obtained from the Poligar of Combay, relinquishes the right of Cawelligaur, in favor of Government, and whether leaving the nominal right only with him, does not effect an assumption of the Mamool right of which they are so jealous, without risk to the Sircar Ryots. –

37th. I am sanguine that I could retain every Enaum and Russoom without the Muchelga, and at once possess them in the name of the Sircar, but the consequences are to be feared the Poligars would struggle for this privilege, now and consider-

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considering them as they ever have been considered) the Ryots would have dreadful retaliation to fear, if war should oblige the Sircar to withdraw any part of its present insufficient protection from the country.-

38th. The great danger in this innovation arises more from the local situation of the Pollams, than strength or predatory disposition of the Poligar.- It is to be observed that the Sircar lands are between the Pollams in the Valley and that in the Cusba Tallook, they are so intersected as to make it hard to prescribe the bounds of either, this alone renders the protection of the Ryots difficult, without a very numerous Sibbendy and it is upon this Idea only, that under regulation and strict observance of prescribed rules, I think the Cawelly nominally as to power, but materially as to responsibility should rest at present with the Poligar.-

Vide Map

39th. How far the authority vested in the Collector may be enabled to support itself against the Poligars should the attempt by any intrigue or force to undermine the intention of this regulation, without additional Strength.-

strength, I know not at this moment, I do not see any danger, but it must appear to their ministers or to other worthless wretches about them — that the Right allowed, is merely Nominal and that the hands of the Sircar are strengthened at their expence.—

44th. I do not think the muchelga should be deemed a temporary effort to restrain their power or correct their abuses, it should (if approved) be either the ground work of something more minute, in strengthening the power of Government, or be laid aside, if the former, with deference to your Board I submit the propriety of proceeding with caution, yet with decision thence working by delay what I am convinced we cannot effect by force.—

45th. The increase of Revenue to the Sircar upon the old System was an increase of power to the Poligar without an addition of expence, thence he was enabled to dispute his Claims with the Sircar to trample on its orders, and to harrass its Ryots from the very means given him to strengthen its power.—

This

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No 42. This regulation doesnot directly go deep enough to remedy the evil, to accomodate and Conciliate, I was obliged very Contrary to my wish to agree that the Surplies after paying the expen[ce] should be duly paid the Poligar, thence his Power, so far as depends upon Mamool right still gro[ws] out of the Sircar.-

43. To remedy this, I inserted that the number of Peons should depend on the Collector, and this the entered in the second clause of the Muchelga, was the result of Consideration tha[t] to counteract the force of the Word surplies, and to reduce the Power of the Poligar the means he would derive from the surplies, should be emplo[y]ed for the service, and that as cultivation and [...] population might increase, so the number of Peons should increase under the plea of their [...] being necessary for the protection of the Country.

44th. The Sircar cannot employ [...] Peons at the same rate of expence the Poliga[r] can, thence by keeping the nominal right in the Poligar, and the effective in the Sircar (viz) by nominating Paying and mustering the Peon[s] the numbers may be varied, at will, so as either

either wholly to swallow up the means, or leave a surplus that shall be of little use to the Poligar—

45th In my letter under date the 4th March I observed to the Board that I conceived the Settlement of the Cawelly, a measure of far more serious consequence, than the increase of the Pushcush, and that I looked on the increase of Pushcush as the consequence of success in the Establishing a good Bundobust for the Cawelly

46th By striking at the root of Power in restricting the Cawelly in which it rests, these means of resistance are abridged and by applying the resources they derive from the Sircar, in consequence of that Cawelly to their proper purpos the Strength of the Sircar, is augmented in a double proportion to the decrease of it in the Poligar.—

47th This decrease of resource is virtually an increase of pushcush and derive a greater advantage to the Sircar, than so much in addition to their Jummabundy, in as much as it renders the present pushcush more apportionate to their process and deprives them of no right that can in any respect make the

Sircar

Sircar appear Oppressive or leave them any just cause of Complaint.—

48 The Poligars are not likely to resist what the Sircar claims on facts, in proof of this assertion every acquisition derived either from Collusion on the part of Sircar Servants or from their own assumption has as yet been given up without resistance upon the order being received—

49th. Previous to Condemning the general Conduct of the Poligars and Stigmatizing them as generations of thieves, I thought it Just to enquire into the causes that led them to make exactions so grievously complained of, and to investigate the regulations that have obtained in former Governments either to prevent or punish their excesses.—

50th. This investigation proved that no regulation had existed to check the evil, and thence it appeared to me less the fault of the Poligars than those deputed to govern them.—

51. I have before observed in my letter of 4th. March that I did not conceive it possible previous to the Commencement of the ensuing Fasly to obtain such information as should

induce

induce the recommendation of an increased assessment of Peshcush as equitable for both parties.—

52nd. What has been obtained is Specific as to time and Circumstance, but in my opinion so desultory with respect to present propriety as not to be worth intending on your Board.—

53rd. To increase the Peshcush the previous necessary consideration is, whether revenue will in the end gain by it and whether the gain itself if effected be equal to the risk in the accomplishment.—

54th. In the examination of the position it is pertinent to consider how far the providing a bundobust insuring to the Sircar lands the labour of the Sircar ryots, may effect the value of the Pollams and how far the Poligar may be disposed to remain quiet, when locked in within the confines of his own Pollam.—

55 Previous to the present Kaulawuddy I issued an order to the Tahsildars to direct the ryots of the Sircar, to plough in their own Villages only, and to forbid them most positively working in any of the Pollams, the ryots from the interference of the Poligar in the Sircar

Villages

Villages had been induced to plough as Pyekoodees in the Pollams, thence the Poligars not only derived resource from the Sircar but made it difficult for the Sircar to collect from such people its own dues.—

56th. The establishment of Peons in the Pollam is kept up by Enaum lands and the Poligar scarcely derives advantage from his Pollam in any other manner than by keeping together a number of armed peons.—

57. The regulation of these Enaums for service is ~~that~~ if twenty Peons be in one Village there are ten Enaums for their support, ten Peons remain to cultivate those Lands, and ten are in attendance on the Poligar.—

58th. Thus the Poligar is constantly deprived of the labour of half his people, and the produce of an undefined part of his Pollam, to make up this loss the Sircar Ryots are introduced as cultivators who enable him either to pay his Peshcush or support him with the means of resistance, by affording him more than a sufficiency for constantly keeping a force, equal to nearly half the Ryots of his

Pollam

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Pollam.

59th. This Order therefore added to the 9th Clause of the Muchilga, apparently deprives them of Power and ability, to maintain the great number of Peons at Present attached to them, and if their confidence in the justice of the Sircar, had not been grossly abused would most problly have been the means of imperceptibly disarming some, by causing those peons now necessarily kept (as they think) for their own protection, to return to their Villages and increase the Cultivation.

60th. Under present Circumstances two questions arise with respect to the Policy of enforcing his order 1st whether we may hope the Poligar will disband his peons, to increase his revenue and pay his peshush or 2nd whether we may not fear him as a desperate Chief of banditte whose disappointment will only whet his disposition to plunder and thence not only prevent an increase of revenue from the recovery of the ryots but absolutely cause a loss by the positive certainty of non payment of Peishcush.

61st. The restricting the ryots to their own Villages, is an act of Justice, the Sircar

owes to

owes to itself, nor does it reduce the Value of the Pollam it tends to reduce, only the rediculous pomp foolish expences and dangerous power of the Poligars if they understand their own interest a right, they will see this if not the Sircar is urged in Justice to prove it to them by a most Signal example-

62nd This explanation whilst it shews an other cause for decrease of revenue in the Sircar Villages proves also in vendication of the Poligar that force on their Side was not altogether necessary to induce the ryots to leave the Sircar-lands, and in shewing the means that are with-drawn proves also the necessity of delaying the increase of peishcush until a positive and effectual regulation may be made for the protection of the Sircar ryots.-

63rd In searching for the means of information whence the Pollams might be more highly assessed I conceived the investigation of connection among the Poligars with the view of ascertaining the combinations that might be formed for resistance of orders, a step of more importance than detailing the false and Volum-

-inous-

Voluminous Accounts of the Village Curnums.—

64th and this because their confidence is so much weakened in us as to induce them to suspect every new act of the Sircar as what will deprive them either of their Money or either Pollams, and consequently to provide the best means of defence,

65 Veerupatchee has ever retained the greatest influence in this province not merely from his being most powerful, but because he has generally been very successful both against the Troops of the Sultaun, and the Detachments of the British—

66 His nearest connection is with the Guntup Naig and distantly with Cunnevaudy who is wholly under the direction of his Cacharee Cunnevaudy, has married the Daughters of Gopia Naig, and Palamootoo Naig, the dispossessed Poligars of Sundicor and Shotampatty, and his Brother is to have the infant daughter of Guntup Naig a reference to the Map will shew your Board the situation of these Pollams with respect to the nauth to the Sircar lands, to the hills, and to each other.—

Taeram

67th Taveram is son inlaw to Bodinaig and in high favor with him, their Pollams Join under the hills—

68th Appajee gour is alone—but the management in his Pollam renders him an object of Jealousy among the other Poligars, His Pollam is the most populous part of the District, his Peshcush is 550 Chuckrums, which is possessed on all the inhabitants in just proportion and above this they pay not a cash, they possess all their lands as Jaghires for Service, and are attendant at his call, he has from 100 to 120 ploughs, his own which furnish him with every thing he requires, hence another plea in vindication of the Poligars, that force is not necessary to induce the Ryots to quit the Sircar lands.

69th This Bundobust however appears to me a matter of necessity rather than choice, and this to preserve himself against his more Powerful Neighbour, Bodinaig—

70 Iyagoody and Tettiambaudy are Connected both by relationship and marriage the latter being son inlaw to the former

the other Poligars I do not apprehend would oppose the Sircar because their Pollams being wholly on the plains, are completely in our power.—

75th If the Poligars should oppose the increase of assessment, It becomes a question whether in consequence of drafts for foreign service a sufficent number of troops could be afforded to reduce them, and whether their reduction would not be a greater loss in money & Troops than what their Pollams would compensate.—

76 Their confidence has been abused and as they think naturally, they would suppose an increase of assessment at present, an aggravation of injury particularly as they have been promised redress they would not conceive it consistent with justice, that the Sircar should return to them what has been exacted by an individual to take it, in its own name they never could conceive that the disapproved act of the Dubash, could be under another appearance inforced by order of the Sircar.—

73 The adoption of the measure would in my Opinion distroy the little confidence remaining, the Poligars would

commence

commence their predatory conduct, the Ryots would suffer, and the Sircar lose its revenue, under these considerations I venture to propose with deference to your Board, the delay of an increased assessment until the Value of the Pollams be better ascertained than from the Curnams account or former years Collections.—

74th The Charactor of the Poligar, I do not conceive to be fairly understood Europeans have received their impression from the Nabobs Amils, and have enquired no further, the Country Customs have always been loose against them and as they have been plundered themselves so they have deemed it fair game to plunder others.—

75th. This does not shew the Charactor of the Poligar, it shews his act, but it should be investigated whether this act is the effect of co habit in him or oppression in those over him.—

76 The Committee appear to consider a temporizing conduct to wards the Poligars as what will not answer in Consequence of the refractory dis position they have so generally evinced.—

77 To Combat this opinion it becomes necessary

necessary to canvass the Subject in order to find whence this refractory conduct originated.—

78th We understand from official papers under the Company, as well as previous Mamulits that demands were made for peshcush, we hear the demands were refused and we know fire and swords exacted what was demanded.—

79th It is to be supposed these people are so blind to their own interest as to refuse payment of the stipulated price of the protection they live under, if that price alone constitute the whole of the demand? Gentlemen, the exhibits of the Sums paid privately by the Poligars on Official documents prove the Contrary, and in that proof convince me that no mode to attain their confidence has been attempted and Consequently so that their real disposition are even now too much concealed for us to judge of with propriety—

80 They were called refractory, and detachments went against them to over come by terror the inveterate habit of Contumacy the awe our arms ought to inspire, was felt only as it bore a proportion to the demand on the individual.— and that demand satisfied in full

(18) 149

full extent, the instrument by which it was enforced was withdrawn. –

85th. Under the impressions which have originated from an attentive perusal of Official papers, and observation of the manners of the Poligars, I venture to propose that an attempt be made in the first instance to regulate them by gradual and temporizing means, as more likely to effect the object in view, with greater propriety less risk, trouble, and expence, than any other mode that could at this moment be adopted. –

82nd. I am the more induced to this by having effected my point respecting the Cawelly with Cunnevaudy – I am however suspicious Guntappa Naigue and Body Naigue will not without difficulty accede to it, nor shall I be disappointed if they do not, far depriving them of what mamool has in their Ideas established and at the same time declaring what is done is for their good, must be as paradoxical to the Poligar as absolutely necessary for the good management of the District. –

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect – Gentlemen Your most obedient humble Servant

(Signed) J. B. Hurdis
Asst. Collector

Tassycomboo
4th. May 1797. –

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Translate

Muchelga Signed by the Poligar of Combay

1st I agree that all the Cawelly Lands, Russooms &c. be Settled by the Collector and Collected by the Sircar Servants.

2nd As I receive from the Company the profits of Lands and Russooms as ℘ accompanying list for service to be performed.

I agree that the number of Peons for the Cawelly of the different Villages be settled as the Collector may direct and established in Tookries in such places as he may think most proper.

3rd I agree that the rate of Pay to each Peons and Sherogar be established by the Collector and that the Pay be given to them from the Sircar treasury once every Month, and I bind myself under pain of such fine as the Collector may think proper not to alter the rate of Pay established without the Collectors permission.

4th I agree and promise on pain of such fine as the Collector may think proper that no Ryot of the Sircar Villages shall be employed as a Peon, or in any other manner whatever by me but that I will furnish good and faithful men

men whose sole business shall be attention to their Duty.—

5th. I agree that the Peons shall be mustered every Month at such time as the Collector may think fit and I agree to such fine as the Sircar may order if any of the Peons be absent or if any should be Changed without the Collectors leave being obtained.—

6th. I agree that the Peons shall not be employed either directly or indirectly in any Cultivation whatever but that as they receive pay for Service, the performance of that Service alone shall be the whole of their business.—

7th. I agree that the Jumabundy of the Lands and Russooms be after the same proportion as that of the Sircar If settled as a Money rent ♯ Chai and ♯ Goonta I am to receive by means of the Collectors Settlement a Money rent according to the Value of the Soil, If a grain rent I am to receive a grain rent after the same manner and if in Amauney I am to receive Hissa for the Proportion of Lands attached to the Cawelly.—

8th. The Jumabundy for the Cawelly

the

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be settled by the Collector to be seperated from the Sircar Jumma, I am to receive Copy of the Jummabundy and Copy of the Jummana Kirch accounts every Month –

9th I agree and promise on pain of such fine as the Sircar may think proper, never to collect money or Grain or any article whatever from any Sircar Ryot or Ryots living within the Sircar Lands or persons living under the Sircars protection either for Cawelly or any other account whatever. –

10 When the pay of the Sherogars and peons is made from the money or Grain arising from the settlement of the Collector, I am to receive the Surplus; this Surplus I am to receive in two payments the 1st in the month of April the 2nd in July but if circumstances should happen to prevent the Surplus being paid in two payments, I agree to receive the whole of the Surplus in the Month of July. –

11th The Collector has allowed my Claim to the Cawelly of Makianootta and Outampollam under the heads expressed in the accompanying Agreement the Claim to the Cawelly of Cumbum ag:alore

(19)

Goodalore, Honamuntaputty, and Poodooputty is to be referred to Government, and I bind myself to abide by their Orders under penalty of forfeiting my poll[am] until the orders of Government arrive, the Collector permits me to act as Cawelgar for the above Villag[es]

12th. In consequence of the above indulg[ence] I bind myself to be responsible for all, and every thing lost stolen or strayed, from in or about the above six Villages, to apprehend or drive all Colleries from the Sircar lands, and my Pollams, and to report with the greatest quickness every thing likely to disturb the Sircar ryots, from Poligars or Colleries to the Collector, and to take every means in my power to prevent all dangers or disturbance whatever. —

13th. I agree that the Cawelly Sherogar and the Peons of the above Villages shall be under the Collectors orders, and be careful in any orders he may give at any time. —

(True) Translate

Signed T. B. Hurdis

Acting Collector

Exd.

P. Kintock

Statement Comparative of the Gross Collections under Sydsahab on the Six years Average and the Rent me Enaum for Fusly 1206 in the Cusba Ballalgo[illegible]ta Varee Collam Oulumpollam and Cumbum Districts.—

Mouzas	Gross collection under Sydsahab the six years average	Rent me Enaum of 1206
Taddy Cumbos	4508 „ 12	3035 3.14
Goornoot	850 „ „	557 9.12
Selapaddy	879 9 8	565 4.10
Vumbarputty	4450 „ „	4070 4.11
Vadamadoora	1610 5 3	1676 2 „
Totanoot	672 1 „	1341 „ „
Pullaputty	832 7 7	1036 3 11
Vadarundoor	3190 8 6	2366 8 4
Chullynaigputty	2311 9 8	2450 2 15
Aranoot	1240 5 13	1218 3 10
Balkistnapoor	950 „ „	527 „ 12
Allamardputty	272	276 2 8
Pelaumullum	571 „	603 9 14
Pittalputty	265 „ „	332 2 14
Malliparry	233 3 7	300 5 „
Menachinaigputty	110 „ „	85 „ „
Ballalgoonta	7506 4 13	6773 9 7
Pungoovarputty	2808 6 7	3084 1 1
Altoor	3397 5 „	4114 „ 14
	36,666 6 3	34445 3 11

or less than Sydsaheb 6. 1 6 Ⓟ Cent.

Mouzas	Gross collection under Sydsahab on the six years average	Rent me Enaum of 1206
Tengira	5582 7 12	4879 9 6
Sambar Colum	2711 1 4½	2046 4 11
Melmunglum	4478 3 11	4208 8 4
Kelmunglum	3096 1 2½	2846 3 „
Andeputty	5173 7 13	1248 4 „
Unjamputty	1540 5 14½	926 5 10½
Gondalpooram	2335 1 8½	820 6 4
	24915 9 7½	16997 1 3¼
or Ⓟ Cent	31 7 13	decrease
Oulampollam	3220 2 6	1418 9 10
Makiancotta	1158 7 12½	952 5 4
Verapandy	607 5 2	381 2 2
Chinnamanoor	2503 3 9	3256 3 8
Shileamputty	679 7 11	850 3 6
Allenagur	1507 6 4	964 9 8¾
Curungatacolum	167 1 6	108 „ 5 8
Cotteyoor	632 7 12	563 7 10½
Upparputty	326 6 11	178 1 4
	10903 8 9½	8674 7 13¼

or less than Sydsaheb 19. 7. 1 Ⓟ Cent

Mouzas	Gross collection under Sydsahab on the six years average	Rent me Enaum of 1206
Cumbum	4478 5 2½	4122 6 1
Goodaloor	474 4 7	290 7 1
Poodooputty	555 9 11	415 1 4
Goolianoor	197 6 3	83 6 10
Hunmuntputty	1587 6 3	1407 „ 14
	7294 1 10½	6319 1 14

or less than Sydsaheb 13. 3. 10 Ⓟ Cent.

Mouzas	Collections of Sydsaheb in 1195 Fusly	Settlement me Enaum of Fusly 1206
Ampally	1470 5 15½	1466 9 3
Poordekee	1148 4 4½	764 2 11
Amaputty	1065 6 12	622 1 12
Agraarum	1785 9 13½	2062 7 6
Eramunglum	557 „ „	551 7 12
Manoor	2220 6 6¼	2626 3 14
Pen[illegible]colum	1669 7 11	1605 5 8
Cor[illegible] Curroor	1488 3 8½	1312 4 9
Kuranoor	1966 „ „	2617 8 4
Topamputty	847 9 12	900 „ „
Pallamputty	297 3 4	333 5 „
Appamputty	367 2 8	205 „ „
Mullumputty	230 6 4½	286 5 „
Vellamadumputty	161 7 4	106 „ „
Portypor	358 8 12	330 „ „
Wa[illegible]y	320 1 7½	685 „ „
Ma[illegible]lumbo	847 9 „	870 „ „
Pala[illegible]putty	309 9 4	188 „ „
Appikollam	164 4 7½	154 „
Porparputty	123 6 1	75 „
Coolumpoondy	1082 8 12	1000 5 4
Malaputty	272 2 6	105 5 „
Tomilputty	188 1 8¼	370 „

Mouzas	Collections of Sydsaheb in Fusly 1195	Settlement me Enaum of Fusly 1206
Pongapoodoor	457 4 „	465 5 „
Appanoot	453 6 6	421 5 „
Valamputty	733 7 „	541 „ „
Nellampollam	736 2 2½	540 „ „
Poodoor	50 „ „	59 „
Columbumbonda	810 7 10¼	600 4 „
Cottatoree	938 1 4	648 9 10
Talayoot	1228 8 2½	1156 1 „
Marraparry	334 5 „	201 8 „
Pooshpatoor	640 2 11	604 „ „
Pedunaigputty	151 7 3½	87 2 „
Rayamputty	219 1 12½	316 2 „
Moodinaigputty	202 6 2¼	200 „ „
Ahraputty	256 6 4¼	285 „ „
Magraputty	292 9 5¼	578 „ „
Cowlaputty	172 6 8	186 9 „
Wadaputty	217 6 2	180 „ „
Tadanaigputty	280 3 7¾	224 9 12
Chuttercolum	277 5 14	224 „ „
Parea Cullumpoodo	38 6 7	50 „ „
Sheddirew	41 7 4	15 6 „
Neckarputty	246 7 3½	196 1 2
Chinnacullumpoodoo	232 6 4	131 2 4
Shukanaigputty	250 4 7	48 „ „
	28249 6 3¼	27200 4 7

or 3. 8. 8⅔ Ⓟ Cent less than Sydsahebs Collections

E. C.

(Signed) Ⓟ T. B. Hurdis
acting Collector.—

Cad Wolframe

Statements of Cawelly in Detail to Dehwdr account for Fuzley 1206.—

Collection in Money.—

Cawellygars	Talooks	Villages	No. Go.	Money Rent	Total	Total Land Rent	Nangur Tax: No. of Nangur	Nangur Tax: Tax	Loom Tax: No. of Looms	Loom Tax: Tax	Tobacco Garden: No. of Gardens	Tobacco Garden: Tax	Agrar Wabighy: No. of Carry	Agrar Wabighy: Tax	Syer	Garewaudy: No. of Guntas	Garewaudy: Tax	Shop Tax: No. of Shop	Shop Tax: Tax	Betel Garden: No. of Gardens	Betel Garden: Tax	Sugarcane Garden: No. of Gardens	Sugarcane Garden: Tax	Dhoby Ghat Varry: No. of Ghats	Dhoby Ghat Varry: Tax	Bilmuctu	Wo[illegible]
Pheniem Naig	Periacollum	Goondlapoorum	"	" " "	3 " "	3 " "	8½	15	"	"	"	"	"	60 " "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Andeputty	"	" " "	" " "	13 " 5 "	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	160 " "	100 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			"	" " "	" " "	16 5 "	8½	15 " "	"	"	"	"	"	220 " "	100 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Outumpollam	Chinnamanoor	4	2 " "	244 " 7 " 8	248 " "	56	69 " 4 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
		Seeliamputty	"	" " "	72 " "	75 2 "	20½	66 5 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
		Cotiore	"	" " "	72 " "	75 2 "	11	37 " 4 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
		Veerapaunty	"	" " "	55 " 5 "	55 5 "	12	36 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
		Wooparputty	"	" " "	25 " 5 "	30 3 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Altenagaram	"	" " "	90 " "	90 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
		Coonnoor	"	" " "	" " "	1 8 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
				"	559 " 7 " 8 "	576 " "	99½	204 " 3 "	"	"	"	"	"	50 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9
			7	"	562 " 7 " 8 "	592 " 5 "	108	259 " 3	"	"	"	"	"	270 "	100 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9
Boby Naig	Periacollum	Tamaracollum		" "	" " "	" " "	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Wonjamputty		" "	" " "	" " "	30	30 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
			2	" "	" " "	" " "	30	30 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
	Outumpollam	Goolianoor		" "	8 " 4 "	8 " 4 " "	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			2	" "	8 " 4 "	8 4 " "	30	30 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
Appajee Goundin	Outumpollam	Cusbah Outtumpollam		" "	84 " 3 12	84 3 12	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	60 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Mekyemcottah		" "	" " "	" " "	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	70 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
				" "	84 " 3 12	84 3 12	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	130 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Cambum	Cusbah Cumbum		" "	300 " "	300 " "	"	" " "						" " "	"												
		Goodalore		" "	45 " "	45 " "								15 " "	"												
		Poosooputty		" "	56 " "	56 " "	"							20 " "	"												

Cawelly in Detail to Dehwar account for fuzly 1206.-

Total	Total Land Rent	Nanjer Tax: No. of Nanger	Nanjer Tax: Tax	Loom Tax: No. of Looms	Loom Tax: Tax	Tobacco Garden: No. of Gardens	Tobacco Garden: Tax	agrar Kodeghy: No. of Carry	agrar Kodeghy: Tax	Dyer	Yarewauby: No. of Guntas	Yarewauby: Tax	Shop Tax: No. of Shops	Shop Tax: Tax	Beith Garden: No. of Gardens	Beith Garden: Tax	Sugar Cane Garden: No. of Gardens	Sugar Cane Garden: Tax	Dholy Varry Ghat: No. of Ghats	Dholy Varry Ghat: Tax	Bilmutta	Hoolfa	Vaitna for ... Buluks	Russoom Punjah in Grain: Estimated Value of Collections	Total Value	Punja in money	Total	Grand Total: Collection of Paddy	Grand Total: Value of Paddy	Grand Total: Collection in Money	Grand Total: Total
40..4..	140..4..								30	"												"		at 3 f.	49.6.14	"	49.7.10	543.7.4	163.1.10	57..	220..14
41..4..	541..4..								65	"												"		"	153.9.2	"	153.9.2	895..4	267.3.2	693..	960.3.2
25.7.12	625.7.12								195	"												"		"	223.4.14	3.3.6	226.8.4	1404.2.4	424.2.10	826.3.6	1247.6
5.7.8	15.9.8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	57	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		at 3 f.	9	"	9	55.6	16.6.8	2	16.8.8
45..	432.7.12	40½	104.5	17	3..4	32	16	"	"	57	"	29.1.4	"	1..4	"	1..5	"	10	"	5		"	"	at 3 f.	28.1	"	"	56.2	28.1	316.2	344.3
..2.8	3..5	69	71.1	8	1..6	47	19.4	"	"	25	"	"	"	1.3	"	"	"	"	"	2		"		"	"	"	"	"	"	99.5	99.5
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	5	5
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	11	11
47.2.8	136.2.12	109½	175.6	25	5	79	35.4	"	"	19.5	"	29.1.4	"	2.6	"	1..5	"	10	"	7	16	"		"	28.1	"	"	56.2	28.1	431.7	459.8
0.5	162..9	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	60	"	"	"	"	11.5	"	"	"	"	"	"		"		at 4½ f.	22.5	"	"	50	22.5	234.4	256.9
7.7.8	299.1.12	109½	175.6	25	5	79	35.4	20	60	19.5	"	29.1.4	"	14.1	"	1.5	"	10	"	7	16	"		"	50.6	"	"	106.2	50.6	686.1	716.7
290.4.4	1541.8	247½	424.9	25	5	79	35.4	20	525	119.5	"	29.1.4	"	14.1	"	1.5	"	10	"	7	16	10.5	"	4½ "	574..4½	8.8.6	582.8.10½	4221.8.4½	1350.4½	2228.4.6	3572.2.6½

E.. E.. (Signed) J. B. Burdis
Actg Collector

Ed [illegible] Tavery

Statement

Cawelly gars.	Tallooks	Villages.	Dry Land: No. of Waste of Guntas	No. of Cultivated Guntas	Total Guntas	Rent for Cultivated Guntas	Wet Land: No. of Waste Chai	No. of Cultivated Chai	Total Chai	Colloms of Paddy	Estimated value of Callum	Rent for Cultivated Chai: Total Value	Money Rent
Appajee Gunden Contd.	Cambum Continued	Hunmurnlpatty	12	"	12	"	"	18	18	378	at 3 f	113. 4. "	27 " " [illegible]
			80	"	80	"	20	86	106	378	"	113. 4. "	428. " [illegible]
	Total		80	"	80	"	31	104 3/4	135 3/4	659. 3.	"	197. 7. 12	428. " [illegible]
Yerraseck Naig	Outumpollam	Conngatancolum	11 1/2	1/2	12	2	22 1/2	7 1/2	30	52. 6. "	at 3 f	15. 7. 8	" [illegible]
Appa Naig	Dindigul	Sauoy combo	933 1/4	266 3/4	1200	87. 7. 12	4 1/2	7 1/2	12	"	"	"	45. " " [illegible]
		Chitty Naig putty	"	1	1	1. 2. 8	"	1/2	1/2	"	"	"	2. 2. 8. [illegible]
		Coorwmbaputty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Pulla putty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			933 1/4	267 3/4	1201	89. 4	4 1/2	8	12 1/2	"	"	"	47. 2. 8 [illegible]
	Wultacundum	Ahtoor	8.	40 1/2	48 1/2	32. 4. "	"	25	25	"	"	"	130. 5. " [illegible]
	Total		941 1/4	308 1/4	1249 1/2	121. 4. 4	4 1/2	33	37 1/2	"	"	"	177. 7. 8. [illegible]
Grand Total			1136 1/2	360	1496 1/2	151. 3. 12	113 27/32	248 3/4	362 3/32	2464 9	"	[illegible] 6. 12	657. 7. 8. [illegible]

Vurlana for purchase of Bullock	Topo Mox	Ghurburght: No. of House	Ghurburght: Tax	Total	Pungoovary or Tax upon Swostiums, In grain: Collums of Paddy	Estimated Value of Collum	Total Value	Total Land rent Money Collection and Pungoovary	Russooms, Nunja in Grain: No. of Chai	Collums of Paddy	Estimated Value of Collum	Total Value	Punjain Money	Total	Grand Total: Collums of Paddy	Value of Paddy	Collection in Money	Total
				75	12 4	at 3 f.	3 7	81 7							22 4	6 7	75	85 7
				233 4				305 9									301 9	305 9
28 4																		
				363 4	12 4	at 3 f.	3 7	382 6							22 4	6 7	376 9	383 6
28 4																		
	11 5	25	3 7 8	86 1 8				334 1 8	24 7/16	637 3 3½	at 3½ f.	223 2		223 2	1302 8 3½	455 9 8	101 4	557 3 [illegible]
		10	8 5	74 5				146 7	5½	90 1 4	at 3 f.	27 7		27 6	330 1 4	99 6	74 7	573 7 [illegible]
		5	2 6	42 5				117 7	3½	52 8 5	at 3 f.	15 8 2½		15 8 2½	292 8 5	87 8 2½	45 7	133 5 [illegible]
		8	4	42				97 5	2½	28 9	at 3 f.	8 6 4		8 6 4	213 9	64 5 4	42	106 6 [illegible]
								30 3	1½	16 5	at 3 f.	5 4 4		5 4 4	103 5	30 9 4	4 8	35 7 [illegible]
				55 5				141 5	3¼	42 6	at 3 f.	12 7 8	4	16 7 8	342 6	102 7 8	55 5	158 2 [illegible]
								1 3									1 8	1 8
	11 5	48	18 8 8	293 6 8				869 6 8	39 7/16	869 10 4½		292 2 8½	4	296 8 8½	2584 10 4½	840 6 ½	325 9	1166 5 [illegible]
28 4	11 5	48	18 8 8	657 8	12 4		3 7	1253 2 8	39 7/16	869 10 4½		292 2 8½	4	296 8 8½	2607 2 4½	847 3 ½	702 8	1550 2 [illegible]
													1 5	1 5			1 5	1 5
				31 5				31 5									31 5	31 5
				31 5				31 5					1 5	1 5			33	33
								8 4	1¾	20 7 4	at 3 f.	6 5 14		6 5 14	48 7 14	14 5 14		14 5 14
				31 5				8 4	1¾	20 7 4		6 5 14	1 5	7 6 14	48 7 14	14 5 14	33	47 5 14
				60				144 3 12	12 3/8	153 11	at 3 f.	46 1 12	3 3 6	49 5 2	435 2	130 5 8	63 3 6	193 8 [illegible]
				70				70	5¼	78		23 4		23 4	78	23 4	70	93 4
		40		130				214 3 12	17 7/8	231 11		69 5 12	3 3 6	72 9 2	513 2	153 9 8	133 3 6	287 2 [illegible]
		400	200	200				500	23 9/16	299 1 6		89 7 7		89 7 7	299 5 6	89 7 7	500	589 7 7
				15				60	1 6/16	16 11 2		5 13		5 13	16 11 2	5 13	60	65 [illegible]
				20				76	2 5/16	34 4		9 4		9 4	32 4	9 4	76	85 4

E. E. (Signed) J. B. Hurdis, Actg. Collector

[illegible]

No. 1

Statement shewing the Collections of 1205 Fusly — the Settlement of 1205 — the Settlement for Fusly 1206 with the Increase and Decrease on the different heads. —

Mouzas	Fusly 1205 Collections Composed of Ain	Yawanee	Gram Kirch	Jumlah	Settlement for Fusly 1205	Settlement for Fusly 1206	Increase on 1205	Decrease on 1205	Increase on Ain 1205	Decrease on Ain 1205	Increase on the Khaum Wassool 1205	Decrease on the Khaum Wassool 1205
Toddy Combo	2316. 1. 11.	26. 1. 12.	175. 7. 4	2518. .. 11.								
Varasundoor	2229. 4. 8.	152. .. 12	91. 3. ..	2472. 8. 4	4825.	5186.	361.	" " "	" " "	133. 9. 4½	" " "	624. 2. 0½
Pallaputty	774. 3. 1½	3. 7. ..	41. 3. ..	819. 3. 1½								
Varamadura	1463. 3. 9½	17. 9. 13.	104.	1585. 3. 6½								
Chettynaig putty	1812. 5. 9	412. 8. ..	41. 2. 7.	2266. 6. ..	4090.	3980.	110	10. " "	" " "	135. 2. 7.	" " "	754. 1. 11.
Balkistnapoor	639. 3. 4½	" " "	42. 9. ..	882. 2. 4½								
Arcenoot	994. 1. 9	" " "	92. 8. 4	1086. 9. 13.	4410.	4810.	400.	" " "	253. 7. 15¾	" " "	10. 2. 1¾	" " "
Vembarputty	3567. .. 7¼	71. 6. 9	74. 1. 1.	3712. 3. 1¼								
Potanoot	792. 8. ..	140. 2. ..	112. 6. ..	1045. 6. ..	1000.	1150.	150.	" " "	337. 2. ..	" " "	104. 4. ..	" " "
Goonoot	440.	" " "	48. 9. ..	488. 9. ..	440.	510.	70.	" " "	70.	" " "	21. 1. ..	" " "
Shelapaddy	487. 8. 6	51. 2. 12	30. 6. 14	569. 7. ..	400.	500.	100.	" " "	12. 1. 10.	" " "	" " "	69. 7. ..
Pulanuttum	100.	" " "	300.	400.		547. 5. ..		" " "	457. 5. ..			
Petalputty	95. .. 9½	" " "	127. 8. 12	222. 9. 5½	52. 5. 2.	295. 3. ..	1047. 4. 14.	" " "	202. 2. 6½	" " "	292. 6. 4½	" " "
Allamardputty	102. 7. 6.	" " "	81. 7. ..	184. 4. 6		257. 2. ..		" " "	154. 4. 10.			
Mullepaddy	100.	" " "	" " "	100.	100.	200.	100.	" " "	100.		100.	" .. ..
Meenachinaigunputty	60.	" " "	" " "	60.	60.	75.	15.	" " "	15.	" " "	15.	.. .. ..
Bullalgoonta	3708. 3. 11.	390.	128. 3. 8.	4226. 7. 3								
Gungoovarputty	2030. 9. ..	125.	95. 9. 10.	2251. 8. 10	7140.	8900.	1760.	" " "	3160. 7. 5	" " "	2421. 4. 3	" " "
Altoor	2850.	52. 8. 8.	133. 2. 2.	3036. 1. ..	2850.	3100.	250.	" " "	250.	" " "	63. 9. ..	" " "
	21764. .. 12¼	4443. 7. 2	1722. 6. 4.	27930. 4. 2¼	25367. 5. 2	29511.	4143. 4. 14.	" " "	4756. 9. 3¾	" " "	1580. 5. 15¼	" " "
			Increase —	9. 1. 12 upon			16. 3. ℘ Cent		19. 1. 10 ℘ Cent		5. 6. ℘ Cent	

of the Amount of Settlement 1206 in Battalgoonta & Gungoovarputty
12,000 Cullums of Grain are estimated @ 4½ f.s ℘ Cullum 5400 Chucrums Vide Dehwar Accounts. —

1206	
Toddy Combo	2301. .. ..
Veerasundoor	2205. .. ..
Pullaputty	680. .. ..
	5186. .. ..

Veramadura	1350. .. ..
Chettynaigputty	2218. .. ..
Balkistnaporam	412. .. ..
	3980. .. ..

Aranoot	960. .. ..
Vembarputty	3850. .. ..
	4810. .. ..

The above eight Villages are detailed they were linked together to shew the Comparison accurately. —

E.E.

Exd. Alyrame (Signed) G. B. Hurdis
Actg. Collr.

Statement Shewing the Collections of Fusly 1205 the Settlement of 1205 – the Settlement for Fusly 1206 – With the Increase and Decrease on the different heads. —

	Mouzas	Fusly 1205 Collections Composed of Ain	Yanranee	Gram Kurch	Jumla	Settlement for Fusly 1205	Settlement for Fusly 1206	Increase on 1205	Decrease on 1205	Increase on ain 1205	Decrease on ain 1205	Increase on the Khaum Wassool 1205	Decrease on the Khaum Wassool 1205
Piria Colum	Tingery	2895. „ 1	„ „ „	182. „ 10	3077. „ 11.	3265. „ „	3800. „ „	535.	„ „ „	904. 9. 15.	„ „ „	722. 9. 5	„ „ „
	Tamberra Colum	1177. 3. 2.	„ „ „	80. „ „	1257. 3. 2	1679. „ „	1842. 5.	163. 5. „	„ „ „	665. 1. 14	„ „ „	585. 1. 14	„ „ „
	Melmunglum	2301. 5. 8.	175. „ „	47. 8. 6.	2524. 3. 14	3358. „ „	3800. „ „	442. „ „	„ „ „	1498. 4. 8	„ „ „	1275. 6. 2	„ „ „
	Keelmunglum	1821. 8. 14	„ „ „	103. 3. „	1928. 1. 14	2238. „ „	2600. „ „	362. „ „	„ „ „	775. 1. 2.	„ „ „	671. 8. 2	„ „ „
	Andiputty	537. 3. „	„ „ „	126. 6. 6.	663. 9. 6.	428. „ „	630. „ „	202. „ „	„ „ „	92. 7. „	„ „ „	„ „ „	33. 9. 6.
	Unjamputty	336. „ „	5. 5. „	48. 5. „	390. „ „	336. „ „	856. 3. 1¼	520. 3. 1¼	„ „ „	520. 3. 1¼	„ „ „	466. 3. 1¼	„ „ „
	Gondulpooram	425. 9. 1.	„ „ „	40. „ „	465. 9. 1.	560. „ „	695. „ „	135. „ „	„ „ „	269. „ 15	„ „ „	229. „ 15	„ „ „
		9497. 9. 10	180. 5. „	628. 3. 6.	10,306. 8. „	11,864. 8. 1¼	14,223. 8. 1¼	2359. 8. 1¼	„ „ „	4725. 8. 7¼	„ „ „	3917. „ 1¼	„ „ „
								19. 6. 14 ⅌ Cent		49. 7. 9 ⅌ Cent		38. „ 6 ⅌ Cent	
Outampollam	Outampollam	714. 5. 8¼	140. „ „	10. 9. „	865. 4. 8¼	1050. „ „	1003. 5.	„ „ „	46. 5. „	288. 9. 7¾	„ „ „	138. „ 7¾	„ „ „
	Makian Cottah	511. 7. 2¾	„ „ „	7. 2. „	518. 9. 2¾	929. „ „	825. „ „	„ „ „	104. „ „	313. 2. 13¾	„ „ „	306. „ 13¾	„ „ „
	Virpandy	164. „ 14	11. 2. „	15. 5. „	190. 7. 14	157. „ „	225. „	68. „ „	„ „ „	60. 9. 2.	„ „ „	34. 2. 2.	
	Chinnamanoor	1181. 6. 11.	„ „ „	41. 5. „	1223. 1. 11.	1527. „ „	2075. „	548. „ „	„ „ „	893. 3. 5.	„ „ „	851. 8. 5	
	Shiliamputty	369. 6. 12	„ „ „	14. „ „	380. 6. 12	525. „ „	620. „	95. „ „	„ „ „	250. 3. 4	„ „ „	239. 3. 4	
	Alynagram	587. 4. 12.	7. 5. 12	70. 1. 4	665. 1. 12	551. „ „	718. 4. 12¼	167. 4. 12¼	„ „ „	131. „ ¾	„ „ „	53. 3. ¾	
	Curreecuttan Colum	69. 9. 7	„ „ „	„ „ „	69. 9. 7.	63. „ „	80. 5.	17. 5. „	„ „ „	10. 5. 9.	„ „ „	10. 5. 9.	„ „ „
	Cotyoor	215. 1. 7.	„ „ „	13. 7. „	228. 8. 7.	315. „ „	387. 8.	72. 8. „	„ „ „	172. 6. 9	„ „ „	158. 9. 9.	„ „ „
	Upparputty	73. „ „	„ „ „	„ „ „	73. „ „	63. „ „	110. „	47. „ „	„ „ „	37. „ „	„ „ „	37. „ „	„ „ „
		3,887. 2. 10	158. 7. 12	169. 9. 4	4,215. 9. 10.	5,180. „ „	6,045. 2. 12¼	865. 2. 12¾	„ „ „	2158. „ 2¾	„ „ „	1829. 3. 2¾	„ „ „
								16. 7. „ ⅌ Cent		55. 5. 3 ⅌ Cent		43. 3. 14 ⅌ Cent —	
Cumbum	Cumbum	2,383. „ 2	828. „ 2.	91. 3. 8	3302. 3. 12.	913. 5. 11½	3052. 5.	2138. 9. 6½	„ „ „	669. 5. „	„ „ „	„ „ „	249. 8. 12
	Goodaloor	147. 3. 14½	36. 4. „	5. 2. 12½	189. „ 11	57. 4. 7½	160. „	102. 5. 8½	„ „ „	12. 6. 1½	„ „ „	„ „ „	29. „ 11
	Poodaputty	227. 1. 5	38. 6. „	11. 9. 15½	277. 7. 4¼	87. 2. 12½	274.	186. 7. 3½	„ „ „	46. 8. 11	„ „ „	„ „ „	3. 7. 4¼
	Golianoor	9. 5. 8	„ „ „	„ „ „	9. 5. 8	3. 4. 9½	60.	56. 5. 6½	„ „ „	50. 4. 8	„ „ „	50. 4. 8	„ „ „
	Hunmuntputty	1277. 3. „	„ „ „	„ „ „	1277. 3. „	1277. 3. „	1055. 3.	„ „ „	221. 9. 8.	„ „ „	221. 9. 8.	„ „ „	221. 9. 8.
		4044. 3. 13½	903. „ 2	108. 6. 4	5,056. „ ¾	2339. „ 9.	4,601. 8.	2,262. 8. 1.	„ „ „	557. 4. 12½			454. 1. 9¼
								96. 7. 6. ⅌ Cent		13. 7. 13 ⅌ Cent —			8. 9. 13 ⅌ Cent

For the Quantity of Grain and estimate price ⅌ Cullum forming part of the Jummah of Each Village Vide Dehwar Accounts. —

E E

(Signed) J. B. Hurdis
Actg. Collr. —

E. d. [illegible]

nent of 1205 – the Settlement for Fusly 1206 –

	Increase on 1205	Decrease on 1205	Increase on ain 1205	Decrease on ain 1205	Increase on the Khaum Wassool 1205	Decrease on the Khaum Wassool 1205
	535. "	" " "	904. 9. 15.	" " "	722. 9. 5	" " "
	163. 5. "	" " "	665. 1. 14	" " "	585. 1. 14	" " "
	442. " "	" " "	1498. 4. 8	" " "	1275. 6. 2	" " "
	362. " "	" " "	775. 1. 2.	" " "	671. 8. 2	" " "
	202. " "	" " "	92. 7. "	" " "	" " "	33. 9. 6.
¼	520. 3. 1¼	" " "	520. 3. 1¼	" " "	466. 3. 1¼	" " "
	135. " "	" " "	269. " 15	" " "	229. " 15	" " "
¼	2359. 8. 1¼	" " "	4725. 8. 7¼	" " "	3917. " 1¼	" " "
	19. 8. 14 Ⓟ Cent		49. 7. 9 Ⓟ Cent		38. " 6 Ⓟ Cent	
	" " "	46. 5. "	288. 9. 7¼	" " "	138. " 7¾	" " "
	" " "	104. " "	313. 2. 13¼	" " "	306. " 13¼	" " "
	68. " "	" " "	60. 9. 2.	" " "	34. 2. 2.	
	548. " "	" " "	893. 3. 5.	" " "	851. 8. 5	
	95. " "	" " "	250. 3. 4	" " "	239. 3. 4	
	167. 4. 13¼	" " "	131. " ¾	" " "	53. 3. ¾	
	17. 5. "	" " "	10. 5. 9.	" " "	10. 5. 9.	" " "
	72. 6. "	" " "	172. 6. 9	" " "	168. 7. 9	" " "
	47. " "	" " "	37. " "	" " "	37. " "	" " "
	865. 2. 12¾	" " "	2158. " 2¾	" " "	1829. 3. 2¾	" " "
	16. 7. " Ⓟ Cent		55. 5. 3 Ⓟ Cent		43. 3. 14 Ⓟ Cent	
	2138. 9. 6½	" " "	669. 5. "	" " "	" " "	249. 8. 12
	102. 5. 8½	" " "	12. 6. 1½	" " "	" " "	29. " 11
	186. 7. 3½	" " "	46. 8. 11	" " "	" " "	3. 7. 4¼
	56. 5. 6½	" " "	50. 4. 8	" " "	50. 4. 8.	" " "
	" " "	221. 9. 8.	" " "	221. 9. 8.	" " "	221. 9. 8.
	2262. 8. 1.	" " "	557. 4. 12½			154. 1. 9¼
	96. 7. 6. Ⓟ Cent		13. 7. 13 Ⓟ Cent			8. 9. 13 Ⓟ Cent

ing part of the Jummah of Each Village Vide Dehwar Accounts —

E E
(Signed) G B Hurdis
Actg. Collr.

Exd. H. Lyame

Statements shewing the Collections of Fusly 1205 and the Settlement for Fusly 1206 in the assumed of Pollam Yerryadoo —

Mouzas —	Collection Fusly 1205			Settlement for 1206 —		
Yerryadoo	896	3	10	1042	3	..
Paudanuttum	414	5	11	657	7	..
Eltoor	115	5	7	192	3	8
Combanaputty	60	7	8	106	1	..
Pullaut	434	9	9	539	2	1
Manumpaddy	317	3	1	597	4	..
Columputty	72	7	5	114	2	..
Singar Cottah	294	5	6	301	..	..
Allauawarputty	230	1	6	417	9	..
Mullawarputty	129	1	4	158	1	4
Vellaidapollam	87	3	6	78	..	..
Coluttoor	370	7	10½	727	6	..
Punnumputty	561	1	..	812	3	..
Nellumeno Cottah	577	8	8	817	2	..
Seramnuttum	459	5	14	520	6	..
Purrypoor	676	..	½	1215	2½	
Paurapully	263	1	10	319	6	..
Chittoor	496	5	12	634	5	8
Eoodoor	107	2	..	114	4	..
Punyumtange	23	8	..	91	2	..
Rombay	25	..	..	27	..	..
	6,512	9	3	9,268	9	5½

or more 2756 : - 2½
or per Cent 42 : 3 : 2.

The Peshcush was 6700 therefore by the assumption of the Pollam the Company apparently gain 2568

E.E.
(Signed) T. B. Hardis
ady Colr.

Statement

Ed. J. Savory

84

4

Statement shewing the Collections of 1205 Fusly in the assumed Pollams of Madoor and Shokamputty and the Settlement of 1206 —

Mouzas —	1205 Collection	1206 Settlement
Madoor	303. 6. 10.	388 " "
Ragalapoor	438 9. 6.	740 3. "
Shelgatoor	377 5. 7.	628 " "
Rachavaputty	416 7. "	564 " "
Wangamarzoot	226. 3. 8	415 8. 4.
Pareah Cottah	536 8. 2½	938 7. 8.
Cumbleputty	159. 7. 2	359 7. "
Shengoorchee	1. 5. "	266. 8. "
	2509. 2 3½	4301. 3 12.
		Increase 1792:1:8½ or pCent 71:4:3.
Shokamputty	237 9 ½	419. 6 "
Vedwar Cottah	448 3 2½	832. 2 7½
Tamberpaddy	324 2 12	689 " "
Covilour	181 6 13½	384 2 "
Chittowarputty	173 6 13	224 " "
Connapaddy	343 8 11	482 3 "
Ramnadpoor	76 2 6	132 2 "
	1782. 9. 1½	3163. 5 7½
		Increase 1380:6:6 or pCent 77:4:5.

The Peshcush of Madoor was 4100 — the apparent Gain to Government by the Assumption equal 201.3.12 by this Settlement

The Peshcush of this Pollam was 3000 Chuckrum the apparent Gain of Government by the Assumption equal 163:5:7½ according to this years Settlement —

E.E.

(Signed) T. B. Hurdis
Actg Collector.

Exd [illegible]

Statement shewing the Collections of 1194 Fusly in Syd Saheb's time the Collections of 1205 by the Poligar the settlement of 1206 with deductions. —

	1194 Fusly Turwa	Grain Collections Cullums	Fusly 1205 Collections	1206 Settlement	Collections made by the Poligar	Balance for the Sirkar
Doodanaputty	1315:9:1	1688:2:6	660:2:2	877:2:–	290:–:–	587:2:–
Wadaputty	195:–:2	–:–:–	28:2:4	115:–:–	20:–:–	95:–
Camachipoor	290:5:11½	–:–:–	165:1:9½	300:–:–	40:–:–	260:–:–
Cunnawarputty	680:4:10	1028:9:6	555:6:2	610:–:–	250:–:–	360:–:–
Dhelarputty	243:8:–	130:11:4	122:4:10	177:–:–	–:–:–	177:–:–
	2725:7:8½	2807:5:–	1531:6:11½	2079:2:–	600:–:–	1479:2:–

35:7:7 ffund in 1205. —

The value of the Grain according to accounts was 1205:3: which added to the money rents gives a total of 3931:–:8½ —

The Peshcush of this Pollam was 3100 – more than the land rent 1020:8: on the present Settlement of 1206 Fusly. —

At the time this Pollam was assumed the Accounts of Fusly 1194 only with those of 1205 Fusly could be found. —

The Cavelly Lands and Russooms are not entered in this Account.

The Sayr is not Entered

E:E:

(Signed) J: B: Hurdis
Acty Collector

Statement

Exd ffst
J Savory

Statement shewing the Gross Collections of 1205 Fusly and the Settlement of 1206 for Sukdiar Pollam.

Mouzas	Collections of 1205 Ain	Zavana	Jumla	1206 Jumma
Verravadoo	120 . 4 . „	15 . „ 7	135 . 4 . 7	134 . „ „
Coramnaigputty	66 . 5 . „	8 . 3 . 2	74 . 8 . 2	79 . 4 . „
Nursingpoor	15 . „ 15	1 . 4 . 3	16 . 5 . 2	15 . 5 . „
Summalumputty	18 . 3 . 12	2 . 9 . 2	21 . 2 . 14	23 . „ „
Voodemaudaunputty	23 . 3 . 5	2 . „ 13	25 . 4 . 2	27 . „ „
Naugoundaputty	30 . 3 . 3	2 . 9 . 2	33 . 2 . 5	35 . 1 . „
Mettgoundaputty	108 . 6 . 2	12 . 2 . 12	120 . 8 . 14	100 . „ „
Mokaputty	98 . 5 . 12	12 . 3 . 4	110 . 9 . „	108 . „ „
Naund Cottah	136 . 5 . 10	16 . 8 . 3	151 . 3 . 13	150 . „ „
Goomeputtyputty	87 . 5 . 8	10 . 8 . 3	99 . 3 . 11	68 . 1 . „
Wattalaputty	40 . 4 . „	3 . 9 . 6	44 . 3 . 6	49 . 5 . „
Goolechitty putty	85 . „ „	6 . 9 . 12	61 . 8 . 12	83 . 7 . 8
Cancarputty	16 . 5 . 4	2 . „ 8	18 . 5 . 12	18 . „ „
Boday Geerputty	38 . 6 . 12	4 . 9 . 13	43 . 6 . 9	38 . 1 . 8
Cominaigputty	40 . 8 . 10	4 . 3 . 4	45 . 1 . 14	33 . „ „
Wommeputty	106 . 7 . 12	13 . 8 . 14	120 . 6 . 10	247 . 7 . „
	1001 : 5 : 9	120 : 9 : 12	1122 : 5 : 5	1207 : 2 : „

84 : 6 : 11 difference or
7 : 5 : 7 Pr Cent Increase
25 : 8 : 4/9 on the Ain. –

The Peshcush of this Pollam was 550 therefore the apparent gain to the Government by C 710 – 2 upon this Settlement

E.E.

(Signed) J. B. Hurdis
actg Collector

Ent'd [illegible] Statement

Statement showing the Poligar Collections in 1205 the Settlement of 1206 Tusty for the Pollum of Nella Cottah —

Mouzas	Kham Wosool 1205	Jumma 1206	Lastee
Curta	907 2 4	1156 6 "	249 3 "
Nechatnoot	30 " "	35 " "	5 " "
Collyoor	412 5 "	799 2 12	386 6 12
Nargoot	545 " "	847 " "	302 " "
Shittawanputty	499 7 12	921 2 "	425 4 4
Cooganoot	147 6 8	236 8 "	89 1 8
Moranoot	124 " "	264 " "	140 " "
Bullanaigputty	82 8 "	138 8 "	56 " "
Oonglaputty	24 " "	44 5 "	20 5 "
Noottalpooram	589 9 "	812 4 4	222 5 4
Shwaguputty	519 " 8	803 9 12	284 9 4
Shingatanputty	65 " "	80 " "	15 " "
Chinnamanaigootta	30 " "	49 6 8	19 6 8
Conungnaigputty	147 7 12	224 8 "	77 " 4
Boduamunwaddy	505 9 "	827 3 4	321 4 4
Patta Cottah	679 1 4	870 1 12	191 " 8
Suullhergoo	867 7 12	1063 4 8	195 6 12
Mine Cottah	1160 7 "	1449 6 8	288 9 8
Vaurulla	537 " 4	682 " 12	145 8 "
Poonaputty	244 11 4	297 5 "	53 " 12
Ceenbumputty	326 5 4	397 " 4	70 5 "
	7726 1 8	11301 " 8	3574 9 "

or 46:2:11½ p. Cent Increase.

E.E.

(Signed) J. B. Hurdis
actg Collector

Exd W. Hyrame

Statement

8. Pylney

Statement Shewing the Collections of 1205 Fusly the Settlem[ent] for Fusly 1206 with Increase and Decrease in the different heads

Mouzas	Collection of Fusly 1205 with Grain	Settlement for Fusly 1206 including Enams and Grain	Amount Serway Enam or Air	Amount Enams included in the Settlement	Increase of 1206 on Enams on 1205	Decrease of ditto	Increase on 1205 by aing of 1206	D[…] on
Agripolly	765. 7. 13	1466. 9. 3	1301. 7. 15	165. 1. 4	701. 1. 7	„ „ „	536. „ 3	
Poodechel	489. 8. „	764. 2. 11	657. 8. „	106. 4. 11	274. 4. 11	„ „ „	168. „ „	
Amapootty	453. 5. „	622. 1. 12	572. 8. 12	49. 3. „	218. 6. 12	„ „ „	169. 3. 12	
Agraram	1214. 3. 12	2062. 7. 6	1682. „ 10	380. 6. 12	848. 3. 10	„ „ „	467. 6. 14	
Ooramungle	342. 7. 12	551. 7. 12	472. 4. 12	79. 3. „	209. „ 4	„ „ „	129. 7. 4	
Manoor	1731. 8. 7	2626. 2. 14	2272. 9. 12	353. 4. 2	894. 5. 7	„ „ „	541. 1. 5	
Tamberkolum	1021. 6. 8	1615. 5. 8	1434. 8. „	171. 5. „	583. 9. „	„ „ „	412. 4. „	
Coreworoo	838. 3. 8	1312. 4. 9	1126. 5. 9	185. 9. „	474. 1. 1	„ „ „	288. 2. 1	
Keranoor	1791. „ 12	2047. 8. 4	2062. 3. 4	255. 5. „	826. 7. 8	„ „ „	571. 2. 8	
Topampatty	1012. 5. 14	900. „ „	832. 4. „	67. 6. „	„ „	110. 5. 14	„ „ „	17[…]
Pulliampatty	303. 2. „	333. 5. „	302. 3. „	31. 2. „	31. 3. „	„ „ „	1. „	
Appiampatty	166. 9. 8	205. „ „	167. 3. „	37. 7. „	38. „ 8	„ „ „	„ 3. 8	„
Mullampatty	265. 9. „	286. 5. „	255. 9. 8	30. 5. 8	20. 6. „			9[…]
Vellamdumpatty	87. 8. 8	106. „ „	88. 1. 4	17. 8. 12	18. 1. 8	„ „ „	2. 12	„
Purlyoor	309. 8. 10	330. „ „	268. 9. „	61. 1. „	20. 1. 6	„ „ „	„ „ „	40
Wadhery	619. 1. 8	685. „ „	620. „ „	65. „ „	65. 8. 8	„ „ „	8. 8.	„
Murrakelloombe	797. 5. 8	870. „ „	798. 5. „	71. 5. „	72. 4. 8		9. „ 8.	„
Palapampatty	203. 3. 8	188. „ „	163. 3. „	24. 7. „	„ „ „	15. 3. 8	„ „ „	10[…]
Appipaleam	158. „ „	154. „ „	138. 4. „	15. 6. „	„ „ „	4	„ „ „	19[…]
Poppoory patty	57. 5. 8	75. „ „	58. 1. „	16. 9. „	17. 4. 8	„ „ „	„ 5. 8.	
Cootum poondy	1299. 4. „	1000. 5. 4	904. 9. 12	95. 5. 8	„ „ „	298. 8. 12	„ „ „	394[…]
Matepully	98. 9. „	105. 5. „	99. „ „	6. 5. „	6. „ „	„ „ „	1. „	„
Tomulpatty	326. 9. „	370. „ „	328. 4. „	41. 6. „	43. 1. „	„ „ „	1. 5.	„
Ponganpooloor	434. „ „	465. 5. „	434. 3. „	31. 2. „	31. 5. „		3. „	
Appanoot	372. 8. „	421. 5. „	372. 1. „	49. 4. „	49. 4. 8	„ „ „	„ 8	„
Valampatty	479. 1. „	551. „ „	479. 5. „	71. 5. „	71. 9. „	„ „ „	4. „	„
Nellampallium	536. 5. 2	540. „ „	501. „ „	39. „ „	3. 4. 14	„ „ „	„ „ „	35[…]
Poodoor	58. 5. „	59. „ „	59. „ „	„ „ „	5. „ „	„ „ „	5. „	„
Colum bumeonda	531. 4. 15	600. 4. „	531. 5. „	78. 9. „	68. 9. 1	„ „ „	„ 1	„
Colatoree	590. 4. 10	648. 9. 10	590. 4. 10	58. 5. „	58. 5. „	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
Taloyoot	1012. 9. 6	1156. 1. „	1043. „ „	113. 1. „	143. 4. 10	„ „ „	„ 10	„
Murrapoory	163. 2. 8	201. 8. „	193. 2. 8	7. 8. „	37. 7. „	„ „	29. 9. „	„
Poozhpatoor	596. 4. „	601. „ „	556. 5. 8	47. 4. 8	7. 6. „	„ „ „	„ „ „	39. 8[…]
Pidnaigpatty	69. „ „	87. 2. „	69. „ „	18. 2. „	18. 2. „	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
	19177. 8. 8	24504. 5. 13	21738. 7. 12	2845. 6. 1.	5824. 7. 11	428. 8. 2	3319. 1. 14	759[…]

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Statement Shewing the Collections of 1205 Fusly the Settlement for Fusly 1206 with the Increase and decrease on the different heads.—

Mouzas	Collections of Fusly 1205 with Grain	Settlement for Fusly 1206 including Enams & Grain	Amount 1206 Fusly Enaum on Ain	Amount Enams included in the Settlement	Increase of 1206 on Enaum on 1205	Decrease ditto	Increase on 1205 by ain of 1206	Decrease ditto
Brought up	19,177. 8. 8	24,584. 5. 3	21,738. 9. 12	2846. 6. 1	5824. 3. 11	428. 8. 2	3317. 6. 14	759. 2. 14
Rajampetty	251. 2. "	314. 2. "	251. 2. "	65. " "	65. " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Moodenaigpetty	161. 1. 8	200. " "	169. 4. 8	30. 5. 8	35. 8. 8	" " "	5. 3. "	" " "
Ahrapetty	247. 1. 4	285. " "	247. 3. "	37. 7. "	37. 8. 10	" " "	" 1. 12	" " "
Mograpetty	6[illegible]. 12	578. " "	505. 2. "	72. 8. "	" " "	73. 9. 12	" " "	135. 7. 12
Cheroolapetty	188. " 12	186. 1. "	153. 7. 8	33. 1. 8	15. " "	1. 1. 12	" " "	34. 3. 4
Waslapetty	133. 9. "	180. " "	159. 5. 4	20. 4. 12	26. 1. "	" " "	25. 6. 4	" " "
or Tadynaigpetty	196. 4. 12	224. 9. 12	197. " 4	27. 7. 8	28. 5. "	" " "	" 5. 8	" " "
Chittar Collum	187. 4. 8	224. " "	186. 9. 8	37. 8. "	36. 2. 8	" " "	" " "	" 5. "
or Tarakal ampetta	39. 4. "	50. " "	39. 6. "	10. 4. "	10. 6. "	" " "	" 2. "	" " "
Shiddeeu	13. " "	15. 6. "	13. 6. 8	1. 9. 8	2. 6. "	" " "	" 6. 8	" " "
Neekarpetty	178. " "	196. 1. 2	178. " "	28. 1. 2	28. 1. 2	" " "	" " "	" " "
Chinnakullampetta	114. 2. 12	131. 8. 4	114. 2. 12	17. 5. 8	17. 5. 8	" " "	" " "	" " "
or Shakanaigpetty	40. 2. "	48. " "	48. " "	" " "	7. 8. "	" " "	7. 8. "	" " "
	21,551. 3. "	27,200. 4. 7	23,981. 1. 8	3218. 2. 15	5647. 1. 7	" " "	2430. 8. 8	" " "
						502. 9. 10		929. 12. 14

22. 2. 2 ... on 1205 42. 17 ½ p Cent on Fusly 1205

E.E.

Signed / W. B. ... A. & Coll.

Ed. W. Grame.

Account of Daily Consumption &c &c at the Pagodas at Tylney & Balsumdrum

Pagoda on the Rock

	Chk	F	d	Chk	F	d	Chk	F	d	Chk	F
Sweet Oil	"	1	"								
Plantain Fruits	"	"	12								
Honey	"	"	8								
Sugar	"	"	4								
Sandle Wood	"	"	1								
Camphire	"	"	1								
Benjimen	"	"	1/2								
Putchaenpoorum	"	"	1								
Cow Bag	"	"	1								
Curd	"	"	1								
Sugery	"	"	5								
Cardamum & Dry Ginger	"	"	1/2								
Black Gram or Moolloondoo	"	"	1								
Green do or Pyroo	"	"	1								
Salt	"	"	1/2								
Tamarind	"	"	1/2								
Pepper	"	"	1/2								
Beetle nut	"	"	2								
Tobacco	"	"	1/2								
Mustard Turmerick Moothyam & Juragum	"	"	1/2								
Greens	"	"	2								
Ghee		3									
Butter Milk for Water Pandal	"	"	1								
Badyams			1/2								
13 3/4 Pucka Seers of Rice is 8 Mercals of Paddy at 8 F. p Cullum	"	3	12								
Charged for one day	1	"	3								
Do for one Month				31	6	4					
Do for one Year							380	2	8		
Monthly Expence or Anthoveshasham											
Ayyan Tady } Feast or Audy 18th				5	"						
Carried Over				5	"		380	2	8		

		Ch. f. a.	Ch. f. a.	Ch. f. a.
	Brought Over	5 .	300. 2. 2.	[illegible]
August [illegible]	Feast or [illegible]	Ch. f. a.		
	[illegible]	. 2. 4		
	[illegible]	. 5. .		
	Venaga Chouter	. 2. .	1. . 1	
September [illegible]	D° or Navarattree Cash	2. . .		
	6 Marcals of Paddy	. 2. 6	2 2 8	
October [illegible]	Ditto or Deepavully abishaum			
	2nd Navadeum	. 6. .		
	Sweet Oil	6. .		
	Cloths	10. . .		
	For [illegible] abishaum	. 2. .		
	12 Marcals of Paddy	. 5. .	4. 7	
November [illegible]	Feast or [illegible] Cash	. 6. .		
	Ghee	1. 4		
	5 Marcals of Paddy	. 2. 1	2 6 1	
December [illegible]	Ditto or [illegible] 30 days			
	[illegible] at ½ f. p. day	[illegible]		
	1 [illegible] of Paddy	. 5. .		
	Cash for Eclipse	. 2. .	2. 3. .	
January [illegible]	or Pungal Feast Cash	. 6. .		
	5 Marcals of Paddy	. 2. 1	0. 4. .	
February [illegible]	or [illegible] aubshaum			
	2nd Navadeum	. 6. .		
	Ghee	. 6. .		
April Chittera	or Chittera [illegible] aubshaum	. 5. .	1 2 .	
	3 Marcals of Paddy	. 1. 4		
		6. 4.		
	Ceremony performed for 30 days @ 1 f. f. p. day	6. . . .	6. 6. 4	
	[illegible] or Choultry			32. . .
	Sundry Expence for one month of 30 days at ½ f. p. diem	2. 2. 8.		
	Deduct 2 days [illegible]	. 1. 6.		
	for only 28 Days	2. 1. .		
	Carried Over	6. 1. .	. . .	412. 2. 8.

	St. P.	Fs.	Cas.	Chuc.ms P.	Fs.	Cas.	Chuc.ms P.	Fs.
Brought Over	2.	1.	" —	"	"	413.	2.	8.
5/4 Pucka Seers of Rice p. Day supplied for 28 days as above is Pucca Seers 145 which at 25 Puccaseers per Cullum of Paddy being Paddy Cullums 5. 9. 5. and at 5. fs. p. Cullum	2.	9.	"	5	"	"		
For twelve Months						60.		

Servants Wages

1 Cook	1.	5.	"			
1 Water Pandal Man to serve the Water	"	2.	"			
1 Man bring firewood to the Cook room	"	9.	"			
5 Men or a Sett of Musick	5.	"	"			
8 D.o or a Sett of Indish Drummers	8.	"	"			
Total for one Month				15. 8.		
For Nine Months					142. 2.	
Total of Rock Pagodas Chuckrums						614. 4. 8

Pagoda in the Pettah

Sweet Oil	"	1.	8.
Plantain fruit	"	1.	"
Honey	"	"	3.
Sugar	"	"	4.
Sandle Wood	"	"	1.
Camphire	"	"	1.
Benjamin	"	"	1/2.
Puttchacunpoorum	"	"	1.
Cow Dug	"	"	1.
Civit	"	"	1.
Turmarick	"	"	1.
Poolancalangoo	"	"	1/2
Jagery	"	"	4.
Cardemum and Dry Ginger	"	"	1/2
Black Gram or Woolunder	"	"	1/2
Pyaru or Green Gram	"	"	1
Salt	"	"	1
Pepper	"	"	1/2

Carried Over .. 4. 2 1/2 .... 614. 4. 8.

		Ch.	fa.	D.			
	Brought Over	„	4	2½			614. 4. 6
	Tamarind	„	„	1„			
	Mustard and Vendium	„	„	½			
	Greens	„	„	2.			
	Beetle Nutts	„	„	2			
	Tobacco	„	„	½			
	Ghee	„	4.	„			
	Butter Milk for Water Pundal			1.			
	Cadjans	„	„	1.			
	15⅝ Pucca seers of Rice is 7½ Murcalls of Paddy at 5 fa. p. Cullum	„	3.	2.			
	Charged for 1 day	1.	1.	12.			
	Ditto for 1 Month				35 2 8		
	Ditto for 1 Year					423 „ „	

Monthly Expence

	for New Month Ghee	„	6.	„			
	2 Murcalls of Paddy	„	„	13½	„ 6 13½		
	for New Month Ghee	„	6.	„			
	2 Murcals of Paddy	„	„	13½	„ 6 13½		
	For Caustick Mutchettum Ghee	„	6.	„			
	2 Murcals of Paddy	„	„	13½	„ 6 13½		
	For 2 Paddshums of Month Ghee	„	3.	„			
	2 Murcals of Paddy	„	„	13.	3. 13		
	Monthly				2 4 5½		
	Expended for one year				„ „	29. 2 2	

Out Uthashums or Feasts.

July	Feast or Audy Ad. Ukshaum	„	5.	„			
Audy	Jagly and a Chittandy	„	2.	„			
	Ghee for Mafsal	1.	2.	„			
		1.	9.	2.			
	5 Murcals of Paddy		1.	2.			
	for Audy poorum Ad.m (Ch. fa. D. 2 / „ 3.)						
	1 Woman Cloth („ 1.)	1.	3.	„	3. 4. 2		
August	Ditto awanee Mooleum Ukshaum		5.	„			
awanee	Ghee	1.	2.	„			
	1 Cullum of Paddy for Flour		5.				
		2.	2.	„			
	Carried Over	2.	2.	„	3. 4 2	452. 2. 2	614. 4. 6

	Brought over		£. f. ca. Chk. 3. 4. 7.	Chuk 152. f. ca. 2. 2. Chuk 614. 89 4.
	For Venayaga Chouter	Ch. f. ca.		
	abeshaum	" 3. "		
	2 Murcalls of Paddy	" " 14.	" 3. 14	2. 5. 14.
September Pertassee	Feast or Navarathee			
	10 days abeshaum		2. 3. "	
	Ghee		1. 2. "	
	6 Murcalls of Paddy		" 2. 8.	
			3. 9. 8.	
	for Candury feast			
	Woman Cloth	1. " "		
	abeshaum	" " 3.	1. 3. "	5. 2. 8.
October Appasee	Ditto or Depawalle			
	abeshaum		" 6. "	
	Oil		" 6. "	
	Cloths		10. " "	
			11. 4. "	
	For Cundavistee abeshaum	6. " "		
	Ghee	1. 2. "		
	for Soorasumharum feast	5. " "	6. 8. "	
	6 Murcalls of Paddy		" 2. 8.	18 2 8.
Novem. Cartiken	Ditto of Cheeabanum abeshaum		" 6. "	
	Ghee		1. 5. "	
	6 Murcalls of Paddy		" 2. 8.	2 3 8.
Decem. Margaly	Ditto or Terupoolehee			
	30 days consecration at 8 f. per day		3. " "	
	1 Callum of Paddy		" 5. "	
			3. 5. "	
	For Teeruvadeen abeshaum	Ch. f. ca. 2. " "		
	7 Murcalls of Paddy	" 3 12		
	Woman Cloth	1. " "		
	Presented to the dancing Girls &c.	2. " "		
	Ghee	" 9. "	6. 1. 12.	
	abeshaum Expence for Ellipse		" 3. "	9. 9. 12.
January Tyee	Ditto or Pungalee abeshaum		" 6. "	
	3 Murcalls of Paddy		" 1. 4.	" 7. 4.
February Massee	Ditto or Shevarathere abeshaum		" 6. "	
	Ghee		" 6. "	1. 2. "
	Carried Over		43. 7. 8.	152. 2. 2. 614. 8. 9.

Brought over ... 43 7 8 | 452 2 2 | 614 4 3

[illegible] Chittee } Treat or the Kllmoon Chittree
Govurnance
Autesbagum
6 ... Murahs of Paddy ... " 5. / " 2. 4. / " 7. 8.

for Agnee Nattebuttoom
Ch. f. ca.
Seela Coombum ... 1 " "
New Calender ... 5 " "
1. 5. " | 2. 2. 8. | 46. " "

Servants Wages

1 Churchs Purpallam or Overseer	4 " "
1 Colenda to bring firewood to the Cook Room	" 6 "
1 Conservator Chilla Coorool	1 " "
1 Cook Vincutramah	1 5 "
1 Moniagar	1 " "
1 Conecoply Mootoopillee	1 " "
1 Pattecra watcher Sawmy Naudoo	1 " "
1 Pollah Chittumbaram	1 " "
1 Addeamum Coomaraswamy	1 " "
1 Mauley Chitty Veede	" 4 "
1 Caull Cauven Mutten	" 5 "
1 Pyleey Mala	" 4 "
1 Baramcautearn Pyleey Mala	" 2 "
1 Teeruvadager Chinny	" 2 "
1 Polaver Pyleey	" 5 "
1 Woodoover Copaupundaram	" 5 "
1 Cattegum Roma Caundaram	" 5 "
1 Water Pandal Tyjavum	" 2 "
1 Washer	" 2 8
8 Men or a Set of India Drummers	8 " "
10 Do. or a Do. of Musick	10 " "
2 Elephant keepers	2 5 "
3 Grass Cutters for Do.	3 " "
3 Cow keepers	2 1 "

for one Month ... 42 3 8

for nine Months ... 381 1 8

Total of Pettah Pagoda Chs. ... 879 3 11

Pagoda of Trevangoody

	Ch. f. ca.
Sweet oil ...	" " 4
Plantain fruits ...	" " 2

Carried over 6 ... 1149 3 8 2

		Ch. f. ca.	Ch. f. ca.	P. f. ca.	P. f. ca.
	Brought over	 6			1143. 9 2½
	Ghee	4			
	Sugar Betle Nutt Camphire & Dayam	6			
	Rice 2½ Pucka seer a one Marcal & one & half measure	 8			
	Charged for one Day	1. 8			
	Do. for one Month		4. 5 ..		
	Do. for one year			54	

Monthly Expence or Out Vesachum

		Ch. f. ca.	Ch. f. ca.	P. f. ca.	P. f. ca.
July or Audy	Feast or Audy 18th for Aubishagum and Nevadiam		.. 2 ..		
August Auvany	Do. or Auvany Moolum Do. & Do.		.. 2 ..		
September or Poratasi	Do. or Navarattiree Do. & Do.		.. 5 ..		
Octr. or Arpessee	Do. or Deepawelly — Ch. f. ca.: Aubishagum .. 2.; Sweet Oil .. 1.; New Cloths 1 .. ..; total 1. 3.				
	Condoosathe Abishagum and Nevadiam .. 2 ..		1. 5 ..		
Novr. or Cartigay	Do. or Cheltabouvum for Abishagum & Nevadiam		1. 6 ..		
December Markaly	Do. or Tiruvapoolechee		.. 5 ..		
January Tyes	Do. or Pungle		.. 2 ..		
Feby. Mausee	Do. or Shevaratiree		.. 3 ..		
April Chittiree	Do. or Chittiree Pournamee or full Moon		.. 2 ..	4. 2 ..	58. 2 ..

Sundry Petty Pag.s 20 are as follows

		Ch. f. ca.	Ch. f. ca.	P. f. ca.	P. f. ca.
	N.B. Personal Pagoda consumed for one Monthly Aubishagum & Nevadiam — Ch. f. ca. 1				
	Rice 2½ Pucka seer ½ Daybring				
	P. 3 7½ is Petty 3 monals 4½ Mr. .. 12				
	for one Month		1. 1. 8.		
	for one year			13. 8 ..	

Outter Vesachum

		Ch. f. ca.	Ch. f. ca.	P. f. ca.	P. f. ca.
August Auvany	Feast or Govoolastamee Aubishagum & Nevadiam		.. 6 ..		
	Carried over		.. 6 ..	12. 8 ..	1552 .. 2½

Brought Over .... " 3 " 13 8 " 1552 2½ "

[illegible] on Festival — Feast or Navarattree .... " 6 "

Nov.r on Karteka — D.o or Chorabanam .... " 6 "

Dec.r on Markeli — D.o or Teroopooleeche .... " 6 "

Swergum Ypeaudaree .... " 6 " — 3 / 16 8 "

N.o 2 Nauteleemar Pagoda

Daily Consecration — Ch.s f.s C.s

Sweet Oil .... " 1 "

Plantain .... " 1 "

Honey .... " " 8

Sugar .... " " 6

Sandle Wood .... " " 2

Camphire .... " " 2

Black Gram .... " " 1

Turmerick of Bengal .... " 1 "

Puteba .... " " 4

Poolaucalenkoo .... " " 4

Ghee for Lamp .... " " 5

Salt .... " " 4

Tamarind .... " " 3

7½ Pucka Seer of Rice at ¼ ⅌ Day " 1 8

for one Month 1 1 8

for one year 13 8

N.o 3 Doorgee Ammen for one Month

Ch.s f.s C.s

Ghee .... 1 " "

7½ Puck Seer of Rice at ¼

D.o ⅌ Day 1 6

for one Month 1 4 8

for one year .... 13 8 "

Outtoo Vessshum

Navarattree

1 Gold String or Caupoo for Ch.s f.s C.s

that Doorgee .... " 5 "

1 D.o ... or ... D.o ... for

the consecrator .... " 5 "

1 Handkerchief .... 1 " "

1 Pair of Cloth .... 1 " "

4 Sheep .... 4 " "

Carried over 4 " 13 8 " 30 6 " 1552 " 2½

Brought over Chs. f. c. 4 .. .. Chs. 13 f. c. 8 .. Chs. 30 f. c. 6 .. Chs. 1552 f. c.

fowl 2 2
Eggs .... 1 ..
Hog .... 2 ..
Wine .... 5 .. 5 .. .. 18. 8 ..

No. 4 Carna Aunedear for one Month
Daily conseration at ¼ f.
℔ Day for one Month 7 8
7½ Pukka seer of Rice at ¼
Do. ℔ Day 1 8
.. 9 ..
for one year .... 10. 6 ..

No. 5 Edcombun Pagoda
Daily conseration at ¼ f.
℔ Day for one Month .... 7 8.
7½ Pukka seer of Rice at ¼
Do. ℔ Day 1 8
for one Month .. 9 ..
for one year .... 10 8 ..

No. 6 Covasady Pagoda
Daily conseration for one Chs. f. c.
Month .... 5.
7½ P. S. of Rice at ¼ f. ℔ Day .. 1 8
.. 6 8
for one year .... 7 8 ..

No. 7 Malzundaswara Pagoda Chs. f. c.
Daily conseration for one
Month 5
7½ P. S. of Rice at ¼ f. ℔ Day .. 1 8
.. 6 8
for one year .... 7 8 ..

No. 8 Nauchenaur
9 Manouche Amman
10 Patnettompandy hapin
11 Vally Amman
12 Vefoyo Velayoudaswara Vemmadan
13 Cummenaur
14 Ungala parmaswaren
15 Annamalaswarer
16 Cauva Veeramauden
17 Parampara Ventyagum ....

Carried Over .... 86. 6. .. 1552 .. 2½

	Ct.	f.	a.	Ct.	f.	a.	Ct.	f.	a.
Brought Over				06.	6.	"	1552.	2½	

No. 18 Oyapoory
19 Perridaury Covil
20 Oyapoory Covil

Pagodas – 13

	f.	a.
One Pagoda Consecrated for one Month in above	2	"
7½ P.S. of Rice at ¼ Seer pr. day	1	8
one Pagoda for one Month	3	0

13 Pagodas for one Month — 4. 5 0.

for one Year — 54. 6. " — 141. 2. "

Pagoda at Balasamodreum

Daily Consecration for abeshagum	Ct.	f.	a.
Ghee	"	"	4
Sweet oil	"	"	1½
Honey	"	"	½
Sugar	"	"	½
Plantain	"	"	1
Nutts	"	"	1
Camphire	"	"	½
Sandle Wood	"	"	½
Tumarick	"	"	½
Salt pepper & Chilly	"	"	1
for a day	"	"	10¼
	3.	1.	1½
240 P.S. of Rice at 8 Ds. pr. day and at 25 P.S. pr. one Cullum of Paddy is Cullums 9 md. 7½ at 5 fs.	4.	0.	"
for one Month	6.	9.	1½

for one Year — 82. 9. 2.

Auttoo Neeshashum

	Ct.	f.	a.
Feast or Audy 18th. Ghee	"	2	"
Sauley	"	1.	"
Chittauday a Cloth	"	"	8
Cadala Caroomany	"	"	2
Plantain	"	"	10
Cocoanut	"	"	4
Bettle nutts	"	"	5
Camphire & Benjamen	"	"	3

(margin: July " Audy)

" 5. "

Carried over — " 5. " 82 9 2 1693. 2 2½

		Ch.	f.	ca.	Ch.	f.	ca.	Ch.	f.	ca.	Ch.	f.	ca.
	Brought over				„	5	„	82	9	2	1693	2	[illegible]
August or Avunney	Feast or Gokoolastamee												
	Sweet Oil	„	7	„									
	Honey	„	„	8									
	Plantain	„	1	4									
	Sugar	„	„	8									
	Bettle Nutt	„	„	8									
	Camphire	„	„	2									
	Benjamin	„	„	2									
	Ghee	„	8	„									
	Jagry	„	1	„									
	Dry Ginger & Cardamom	„	„	4									
	6 upper Garments	„	6	„									
	Tamarind	„	1	„									
	Rice	„	4	„	3	„	„						
September or Puratasee	Ditto or Navarattere												
	Ghee	„	6	4									
	Plantain	„	2	8									
	Bettle Nutt	„	1	4	1	„	„						
Octr. or Arpesee	Ditto or Depawelly												
	Sweet Oil	„	4	„									
	Honey	„	„	8									
	Plantain	„	1	„									
	Sugar	„	„	9									
	Bettle Nutt	„	„	7									
	Camphire	„	„	7									
	New Cloths	4	3	2	5	„	„						
November or Carthee	Ditto or Chokabaunum												
	Ghee	„	8	„									
	Pose or the Rice fried	„	1	„									
	Jagry	„	„	4									
	Bettle Nutt	„	„	12	1	„	„						
Decr. or Marhaly	Ditto or Swoopoolochee Expence	„	4	14									
	for Swergum Acundance Ghee	1	„	„									
	Rice	2	2	„									
	Plantain	„	1	„									
	Honey	„	„	8									
	Sweet Oil	„	„	12									
	Sugar	„	„	8									
	Bettle Nutt	„	1	8									
	Camphire	„	„	8									
	Benjamin	„	„	4									
	New Cloths	2	2	4	6	5	12						
	Carried Over				17	„	12	82	9	2	1693	2	2

181 —

			Cht. f.	Cht. f. Cs.	Cht. f. Cs.
	Brought over		17 . " 12	82 9. 2	1693. 2 2
January or Tyee	Feast or Pungle	f. — f. — C.			
	Rice	" 1 —			
	Sugar	" — " 8			
	Coconut	" " 4			
	Beetle Nutt	" — " 4	" 2 "		
April or Chettere	Ditto or Chitteraw Pournamee				
	Rice	" 1 — "			
	Sundry Beetle Nutt &ca.	" 1 —	" 2 "		
		Ch. F. C.		17 4. 12	
	Servants Wages				
	1 Nullaury Iyengar	1. 3 "			
	2 Consecrators	2 " "			
	1 Conicoply	1 " "			
	1 Maala Catty	" 5 "			
	1 Sweeper	" 5 "			
	5 Tattoo Drummer Sett	4 " "			
	3 Musick Sett	1 " "			
	for a month	13. 3 "			
	for 8 months			106 4.	
	12 Dancing Girls at 4 Pag. each pr. month for 12 month			57 6.	
					264. 3 14
					1957 6 "
	Holy Feast or Chariot for the above Pagodas				
January or Tyee	Feast or Chariot		250 " "		
March or Pongunee	Do. or Ditto		100 " "		
Feby. or Tyesa	Do. or Ditto		150 " "		
	Enaum or Gift to the Consecrator for these 3 Chariot Feasts			100 " "	
	30 Dancing Girls pay for 12 months			182 4 "	
					782. 4 "
	Total Chuckrums				2740 " "

Abstract Tusdeek Pagoda in Pylney & Balasamoodrum

		Chs. Ps. as	Chs. Ps. as
	To the Pagoda up the Rock		614. 1. 0
	To Ditto in the Pylney Pettah		879. 3. 10
	To Terowaumengoody Gods Pagoda		58. 2. ..
			1552. .. 2

Sundry Petty Pagodas

		Chs. Ps. as	Chs. Ps. as
1	Peroomaul Pagoda	16. 0. ..	
1	Nauchamaur Ditto	13. 0. ..	
1	Doorgee Ammen Ditto	10. 0. ..	
1	Parea Auwdayar Ditto	10. 0. ..	
1	Edoombun Ditto	10. 0. ..	
1	Cowraudy Ditto	7. 0. ..	
1	Mola Condumona Ditto	7. 0. ..	
13	Pagodas of Different names	54. 6. ..	
20			141. 2. ..
	Balsamoodrum Pagoda		264. 3. 14
			1957. 6. ..
3	Chariots		500. .. ..
	Gift to the Consecrator		100. .. ..
38	Dancing Girls pay		102. .. 4

Total Chuckrums 2740 .. ..

Exd
J. H. Savory

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue Dated 26th June, 1797.

Paras 1 @ 18. The Board are well pleased with the acting Collectors efficient inquiry into the actual circumstances of the Inhabitants and approve the measures he has adopted in consequence for their relief' the Muchilka executed by the renters in the late Collectors possession provided for the Inhabitants being allowed their full and just shares, it provided for the Collector making himself thoroughly acquainted with the Summa=bundy and all other engagements entered into between the Renter & the Ryots - it prescribed, that written engagements should be entered into for any village or portion of land sub rented, and that such enga=gement to be valid, must be produced for the inspection & Countersignature of the Collector &ca had therefore the smallest vigilance been exerted on the part of the Collector to see that the renters strictly conducted themselves towards the Ryots in the manner therein so specially enjoined as well as in the general regulations Art 26th & 27th the abuses detailed in these and the following Paragraphs could not have existed -

18 @ 47. It is with particular Satisfaction the Board observe the acting Collectors zealous

exertions

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exertions have been successful in completing the Village settlement commenced by Mr. Harington on the principle explained in these Paras the able investigation he has made & the detail he has furnished afford good ground to hope that the energy of his measures will soon restore order in the Province and render the revenue productive.

25 & 35. The Board must defer coming to any resolution upon the subject of Enams noticed in these Paras until furnished with more particular Information from the acting Collector - It seems doubtful that the Statement of Syed Saheb's collections for six years furnished by the Committee, included the Enams with respect to the lands now appropriated for the Cavelly they may have been included as no such Establishment was allowed by Syed Saheb as well as all alienations made since the District has come into the Company's Possession and which previously formed part of the Circar Lands - but they do not suppose the Enams attached to village Establishments where therein included and by the Statement (W) which accompanies the Committees report it would seem that the Enams in the Cusbah Talook at the time of the Capture were valued at about 2000 Chuck.

That

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That the Board may be fully informed respecting the Enams particularly referred to in the 32 Para -- ordered that the acting Collector do furnish a Register of the Sunnuds he mentions to have endorsed Jary in the form prescribed by the Boards instructions of the Copy of which it is resolved to transmit to him.

35 The Board have agreed to the acting Collectors arrangement in regard to the Pay of village Sibbendy for the current year but called upon him for more particular information on the subject of Establishing it as a principle in the Countries under his charge.

The Settlement for 1206 exclusive of Enams in the Cusba Piriacolum & Outrampollam Talooks the Board perceive yields an increase of 17/4 per Cent on the rents of 1205 & 12 per Cent on the rents in the resumed Cowles for 1206 but in Cumbum 96/6 per Ct on the aumanie Collections brought to account by the late Collector, how much the Circar may benefit by the resum=tion of Enams cannot be ascertained until the close of the year, indeed the same may be remarked of the settlement, which is partly in kind.

38 @ 49 The reasons assigned for having agreed to receive a portion of the rent in Grain are satisfactory to the Board; as it will no doubt lead to a money settlement and as the estimated price is low there is every reason to expect Mr. Hyrdes will realize the whole of his Summa=bundy for the current Fusly.

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49 The acting Collector has omitted to explain whether the appropriation of the Choultry in the manner proposed is with the ready Concurrence of the Bramins with whose religious Prejudices the Board would most reluctantly interfere & never but in cases of Emergency.

51 @ 56 The Board submitted to Government on the 15th Inst copy of a letter from Mr Hurdis representing that all his applications to the Nabobs Amildars to restrain the incursions of the Collieries & obtain justice to those who had been injured having been disregarded he had been obliged to make every preparation for repelling them: a Sibbendy stated to be necessary for this purpose was recommended to the Sanction of Government and as the apprehension and punishment of these Plunderers who frequently add Murder to robbery must be equally desirable to his highness's Government, the Board expressed their hope that he might be induced to acquiesce in Mr Hurdis earnest desire that he may be allowed to follow these people wheresoever they go in case of pursuit, except into the Territories of Tippoo, & the committed devastations especially in the Arnaputty Talook thereby reduced from a revenue of 7000 to 630 Chucks ℔ annum, is a strong proof of the necessity of their Recommendation.—

57 @ 62. The Board wait the receipt of the Collectors estimates.—

62 & 63 The same remarks as on Paras 25 @ 35. by the Statement of Enams which accompanied the Committees report it appears their value at the Capture of the District in 1790 is estimated as follows Vizt.—

		C.C.
In Periacollum Talook about	——	8674.
Outampollam	D°. ————	379.
Cumbum	... D°. ————	322.

64 @ 72 The Board are apprehensive from what they have stated relative to the Enams, the Comparison drawn in the 64 Para may not be perfectly correct but they are led to hope from the Collectors exertions & a proper attention to the repairs of Anicuts, Nullahs & Tanks the Country will be soon restored to its wonted prosperity.

It is expected that the expence of the repairs will be correctly ascertained by the Survey in progress and the Board have no doubt it will receive the sanction of Government

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The Committee also noticed the Emigration of the Inhabitants to the Pollam owing to the discouragement they experienced in the Circar Lands; there is however little doubt when protected in their just rights they will give a preference to their own villages

72 @ 76. The Account of Collections from the assumed Pollams of Yerryadoo, Madoor & Shohamputty last year noticed in these Paras is a proof of the mismanagement which must have therein prevailed; and which must for a time affect the revenue, for Comparing the Potrush with the present year settlement, it appears the latter is little more than adequate to its liquidation but the Board have great reliance in the exertions of the acting Collector to increase the revenue of these Districts which he states to be capable of much improvement. he will be pleased to suggest any mode that may appear to him best calculated in addition to the measures already proposed for the purpose of obviating the causes of occasional defalcation pointed out in the 76 Para. —

The Board approve of his proposition in regard to the Exam of these district. —

77 @ 82 The same remarks apply to the recently assumed Pollam of Dudanaputty which deducting the Collections made by the Poligar previous thereto, will not this year yield half the annual peishcush

82 @ 86 The acting Collector states the balance due from the late Poligar of Sundagore on its assumption was Chuck^s 1560 but to this is to be added the annual peishcush since that period, and deducting therefrom the annual net receipts the residue will be the balance against him at this date, the Board are well pleased to observe that so Considerable a reduction will be made within the present Fusly. —

Ordered that the acting Collector do furnish Copy of the record alluded to, giving Gopia naigue reason to hope he would be restored on discharge of his balance.

— As the favorable character given by Mr Hurdis of Gopia Naigue forms a striking contrast to the

representations

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representations made by Mr. Wynch of his rebellious conduct and upon which, so circumstantially related, the Board recommend the seizure of his person, and sequestration of his Pollam, It is resolved to refer the acting Collector to the Correspondence on this subject and to desire he will fully inquire into the particular acts of disobedience therein stated.

27 @ 90 The report on the Nellacotah Pollam the Board are happy to observe promises an early liquidation of the balances.

91 Ordered that the acting Collector do warn the Pedaunee of Cunnivaudy Poligar against his persisting in a conduct so highly exceptionable as herein stated, and that he be apprized if he continues to exclude the Poligar from the Management of the Pollam the Board will think it necessary to insist on his removal.

92 @ 110 The measures taken by the acting Collector for restoring order in the Pyhney Pollam and the settlement made of the land revenue for the current year Chuckrums 27200 which Mr. Hurdis states to be only 3. 8. 3. ℘ Cent less

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than Sayd Sahib's Gross Collections for 1195 merits the Boards approbation; and they doubt not his arrangements therein will lead to yet more essential improvement. the observations already made on the subject of Enams, render the accuracy of the above comparison drawn in the 109 Para doubtful. Before the Board can come to a final decision regarding the village sibbendy they must wait the information required from the acting Collector under date the 6th of April last.

111 & 112. The Board must rely on the Circumspection and exertions of the acting Collector to regulate these Districts. there seems reason to expect he will realize a Sum equal to the Current Peshcush of Mambara and Yerracottah lately resumed.

It appears to the Board that the Veerapatchy Poligar ought to be called upon to refund the Collections of the Current year made from the Goddum district, Chuck. 945. Ordered that, the Collector report his opinion of the proofs of his having received that Sum and whether any objection occur to him against requiring payment of the amount.

113 & 116. It is with particular Satisfaction the Board observe the acting Collector has already been so successful in correcting the abuses alluded to in these Paras which he considers to have opperated so greatly to the injury of the Revenue, and which they

trust

which the Survey in progress will effectually remedy.

As far as the Board can at present judge, the arrangements the acting Collector has made and proposes to introduce into the Cavelly Department, appear very judicious, and if they can be carried generally into effect which must depend entirely on his exertions and address promise both advantage to revenue and greater security to the Inhabitants of the Circar Lands the following observations however occur on particular points stated in his report.

20 @ 23. The Board conceive there is an objection to the Poligar being allowed to cultivate the Cavelly Lands by his own ryots, as he would by this means be a loser, if those ryots cultivated lands within his Pollam he would make his own Collections from them without deduction whereas by transferring their labor to the Cavelly lands in the Circar villages the Collections from which are to be made and appropriated by the acting Collector, the probability is that after defraying all charges of Establishment of Peons &c. a very trifling if any surplus will go to the Poligar, and they also apprehend such interference on the part of the Inhabitants of the Pollam might give rise to disputes, besides being attended with extraordinary charge of Cultivation to the Poligar from being in small detached spots. The Board are therefore of opinion that the Circar ryots should Cultivate these lands within their respective Villages and as the Poligar is to be excluded from all interference therein the Inhabitants cannot be thereby exposed to undue exactions indeed the latter might also consider it a hardship were it otherwise, particularly in Villages where all the arable

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Land is Cultivated, as depriving them of their share of crop from the Cavelly Enams, which they could earn with little more additional expence than the price of the seed.

In villages where the arable Lands are not, and cannot, be all Cultivated, the Inhabitants should only be directed to cultivate the Cavelly Enams in the proportion they bear to the Circar Lands under Cultivation, but in such cases the Poligars to have the option of Cultivating the whole by his own Ryots, on the Collector's Cowle, if he thinks proper to do so.

Under the Circumstances stated by the acting Collector in the 22^{d} 23^{d} 27th and 33 Paras regarding the Money Collections, which are represented to be highly objectionable it does not appear to the Board how they can with propriety be continued under any regulation, more particularly as they appear to have been arbitrary exactions on the part of the Poligars. — Agreed however to defer the further consideration of the subject until the acting Collector shall have had the whole of the Privileges under his management for

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one year, when he will be better able to furnish the Board with accurate information, and his opinion of the propriety of abolishing them.–

Mr Harrington refers to his address of the 20th September (Para 10) for an explanation of the motives which induced him to allow Appagee Gounden to hold the Cawelly of the Village alluded to by the Collector – The Permission was merely pro tempore until the orders of Government should be obtained.–

The Collector in his 29th Para observes, "your Board must determine whether the Cawelly evil should exist here or whether the Inhabitants should live in constant apprehension of being plundered as opportunity may offer by a disappointed Poligar." at the same time if granted he in the following Para states that his forbearance will be purchased by nearly 127 ℘ Cent above the value of his Tribute. The Board wish the acting Collector had given a decided opinion as to the expediency of allowing this Poligar to hold the Cawelly in question, they do not consider Appagee Goundens claim is at all strengthened

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by the declared Temporary occupancy allowed him, and the acting Collector in the 28th Para of the first part of his report, gives an opinion that he has no right to it - previous therefore to the Board coming to a resolution on this point they think it necessary again to call upon the acting Collector for his opinion, and that he will also state how far he considers himself pledged to the Poligar by the Conversation noticed in the 3d Para, Vizt "I hinted to him the condition on which I would restore him the Cavelly he claimed on Mr Harrington Innaitnama" in consequence of his having acquiesced in the required conditions - If the acting Collector does not consider himself from what passed pledged to the Poligar, and is of opinion that the property of the Villages can be secured by appointing Talliars with more reasonable privileges, it would be more consistent to resort to that mode of protection, than to be in a manner compelled to yield to the Poligar - but, if, under all the circumstances of the case he should think his appointment the best Policy it will of course have weight in

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the consideration of his future Peshcush, - or, as the collections are to be made by the acting Collector, and the Expences of the Establishment to be disbursed by him, it will be seen what proportion the latter bear to the former - if they are materially less, and admit of a Comparative considerable Surplus transferable to the Poligar the Cavally Enams may be curtailed as being more than sufficient for the purpose intended. -

32. Ordered that the Collector do ascertain if it was customary for Village watchers of Grain Heaps to draw the fee mentioned in this Para and in that case to report whether the continuation of it to them will not be more eligible than allowing the Poligar to receive it. -

In the 55th and 61st Paras the acting Collector mentions having forbid the Ryots of the Circar Lands from working in any of the Pollams - the Board observe that this Restriction is not consistent with the Principle laid down in the 63d article of the General regulations, which admits of all Inhabitants not

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in arrear, or under Engagements to the Circar, to reside and employ their labors where they please the English Government trusting to the Justice and Lenity of their administration to secure to themselves the preference. This principle the Board wish to be adopted by the acting Collector and they have no doubt that from his attention to the general Interests of the Inhabitants it will answer every desired purpose.

The Board are not aware to what particular circumstance the acting Collector alludes in the 72d Para: if it refer to any supposed promise made by the Committee, Mr. Harington begs leave to explain that the Committee considered itself precluded from making any Promise of the nature mentioned, being of opinion that it rested exclusively with Government after a Consideration of their Proceedings and that, so far from any promise of restitution, which, under the above impression, was particularly avoided - not even one Poligar expressed an expectation or hope of, or made the most distant allusion to it.

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It has already been resolved by Government in consequence of the acting Collectors address of the 4th March last that no immediate change shall be made in the present assessment of Peshcush. The Board lament there should have appeared so much cause to attribute many of the excesses of the Poligars to those deputed to govern them - they approve the acting Collectors attempting to regulate their conduct by gradual and temporizing means, at the same time they apprehend his success in effecting any material Reform will not a little depend upon an adequate force being stationed in the District - experience has proved this to be the only means of rendering the Civil authority respected among that class of people, and in fact of preventing the necessity of resorting to military aid.

By having the power of Coercion at hand in case of need, by establishing the Cavilly on the principle proposed, by insisting upon a direct communication between the Circar and Poligars, by rooting out the intervention of Soucars, by removing the baneful influence of Predauns, or Dewans, and by convincing

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the Poligars of the advantage of becoming their own Managers, there is every reason to hope the acting Collector may in time conquer that predatory restless spirit, which from whatever Source it originated has long characterized the Poligars of the Southern Provinces; but these radical changes can only be expected to result from an uninterrupted, able, and vigilant administration for a series of years.- The Board have the fullest confidence in the zeal and ability of the acting Collector, and they rely upon his obtaining as soon as possible the information necessary for fixing the extent of the Peshcush, which the Circar ought in justice and good policy to demand for a period of years, or in perpetuity, as the surest means of Establishing in the minds of the Poligars a Confidence in its engagements and of shutting the door against the abuses which have almost invariably attended annual settlements-

Ex^d J. H. Lavery

உ - நிலைசுன்
செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்.
மார்ச் மாதம் 1988 வருடம்
செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள்
ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 1988 வருடம்
ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின் கையொப்பம்